

Hawaiian Gazette.

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HONOLULU, H. T., TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1903—SEMI-WEEKLY.

OLE NO. 2517.

KAWAIAHAO IS GIVEN A SITE FOR PARSONAGE

Hiram Bingham Asks to Assist the Good Work Which Was Started By His Father.

Fully as important in the history of Kawaiahao as the unveiling of the memorial to Queen Kaahumanu yesterday is the offer made by Hiram Bingham II, to the church of which his lamented father was the founder. The unveiling ceremony in the handsome edifice was an epoch in the history of the congregation, but not more so than Mr. Bingham's tendered memorial for the good of the church, which is to take the form of a home for Kawaiahao's pastor.

Yesterday's service was a noteworthy one. The congregation was large and among those present were the Governor and Mrs. Dole, Ex-Queen Liliuokalani, Delegate Kalanianaole and Mrs. Kalanianaole, as well as many of the descendants of prominent missionaries.

The unveiling of the Kaahumanu memorial tablet came after the Rev. Mr. Bingham's address wherein he tendered to the congregation a building lot for a parsonage. The occasion was the more important because in his address Mr. Bingham gave a history of the Christian movement in the islands, in which his father was a leader. He also outlined the hopes of Kawaiahao and the Hawaiian race for the future.

The service was opened with a song by the choir. Rev. H. H. Parker offered prayer, and this was followed by the singing of a hymn and by a duet. The offertory was large.

MR. BINGHAM'S ADDRESS.

Rev. Mr. Parker introduced Mr. Bingham, though an introduction to the congregation was hardly necessary. Mr. Bingham read his address in English, prefacing it, with the remark that he hoped it would reach every Hawaiian. He said that the address was intended to be delivered ten days ago upon the occasion of his birthday anniversary, but the illness of Mrs. Bingham and of himself had made this impossible. The reading was clear and distinct and Mr. Bingham seemed to have lost little of the force which made him successful as a minister.

The address was as follows:

Dear Brethren of Kawaiahao Church: In Revelation 3:2 you may find the following words, "Be watchful and strengthen the things which remain, that are ready to die." They constitute a part of the message which our Lord Jesus directed the Apostle John some sixty-five years after His resurrection to communicate to the church in Sardis. How long the members of the church continued to watch, and to try to strengthen the things which remained, that were ready to die. If I do not know Jesus warned them that if they did not watch, He would come upon them as a thief, and that they would not know what hour He would come upon them. It must be that at last they did not watch, and that Jesus did indeed come upon them as a thief; for the church in Sardis is extinct, and Sardis is today a ruin.

From this sad fate of that church we should learn a lesson. I am not a prophet, or the son of a prophet, but I think I am safe in saying that if the Hawaiian churches do not watch and seek to strengthen the things which remain there are those now living that will see the Hawaiian Protestant churches as such extinct. So I come to this church with an earnest desire to speak a word to it which shall help it to watch more faithfully and to strive more earnestly than ever before to strengthen the things which remain, that are ready to perish, I say, the things that are ready to perish. In the issue of July 24th of the Commercial Advertiser there appeared an article with the following heading in large letters, "Hawaii is now a Roman Catholic Stronghold." The church has about 27,000 communicants in these Islands, and 104 churches and chapels." The article stated that Father Valentin estimates that one-half of the Native Hawaiians are members of the Roman Catholic church, the remainder belonging either to the Protestant or Mormon church. There are twenty-five Catholic priests none of them Hawaiians, and twelve Catholic schools with an attendance of 2191 pupils.

The Annual Report of the Hawaiian Evangelical Association for 1863, published forty years ago, shows that there were then 19,744 members connected with 24 Protestant Hawaiian churches. The Report for 1873 gives the number as 12,285; that of 1883 as 6811; that of 1893 as 4786; and the Report for this year, of 56 churches, as 4666. At such rates of decrease how many members will our churches contain forty years hence?

In 1863, the year of the settlement of your present pastor, Rev. H. H. Parker, the membership of Kawaiahao church was 2516; in 1873 it was 857; in 1883 it was 556; in 1893 it was 629; in 1903 it is 476. The average annual de-

JONES MADE NO DEFENSE

Committed to the First Circuit Court.

E. M. Jones was committed to the Circuit Court without bail by Judge Lindsay yesterday. There was no defense, though A. G. M. Robertson, who appeared for Jones, did not waive the preliminary examination. Robertson drew from the prosecution very little testimony which is not already known, and his cross-examination of the two witnesses put forward, elicited nothing which can help in the defense. The questioning on cross-examination developed some indication of the defense. An attack upon Mrs. Jones' character seemed probable, in the question as to who were present at the house at the time of Jones' visit, upon the night of the tragedy. The implied suggestion that two men were at the house at the time was denied by Chillingworth on the stand. Jones' remarks concerning the motorman, who was affianced to his former wife, were also strongly put forward by his counsel. Another line of questioning as to the appearance of Jones upon the night of his surrender indicated an insanity defense, while there was also some examination as to his sobriety on the night of the murder.

There is a possibility also of an effort being made to get a change of venue for Jones, because of the notoriety given his case in Honolulu.

Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth on the stand told in detail the story of the arrest, the scene upon the night of the tragedy, and the confession made by Jones at the police station.

Chillingworth repeated Jones' account of the murder and of his actions prior to the commission of the crime, very much as has previously been published. Jones sat through it all with an expressionless face, excepting when the witness referred to Mrs. Jones, when tears appeared in his eyes. "Do you recollect the defendant saying that when he got out of the hammock he saw two men run away from the house?" asked Robertson on cross-examination.

"He did not say anything of the kind," replied Chillingworth.

"Did you hear him say he pulled the trigger the wrong way when he shot Mrs. Jones?"

"Yes."

"Did he say 'I went there intending to kill the — motorman and myself'?"

"Yes."

"Do you know what motorman the defendant referred to?"

"No, I do not know who he is."

"What was the defendant's appearance and condition when you saw him at the time of his arrest?"

"He was very thin and weak. He looked pretty bad."

Chillingworth also explained that he had cautioned the defendant at the time of his arrest that any statement he might make would be used against him. He said also that Jones had not been given whiskey until after his confession.

Dr. Emerson testified as to his examination of the body of Mrs. Jones at the undertaking parlors, and gave the cause of death as the bullet wound. He also presented the bullet extracted from the wound, which was placed in evidence.

This closed the case for the prosecution and Sheriff Chillingworth asked that the defendant be committed. Robertson called Miss Gertz, who took the prisoner's confession, but Chillingworth objected to the defendant calling any witnesses. He said the examination was simply to ascertain whether a jury of the country had reasonable ground for conviction upon the evidence, and that the district court did not have jurisdiction to find the defendant guilty. Judge Lindsay overruled the objection.

Miss Gertz simply testified to taking the statement, and said she did not come into the room until the defendant had been cautioned by the deputy. Judge Lindsay committed the defendant to the First Circuit Court for trial. Jones looks much better than he did a few days ago when he first was arrested.

(Continued on Page 5.)

CUP FOR PACIFIC WATERS

Hawaii May Put Up One to Race for.

Hawaii may yet emulate the New York Yacht Club in the issuance of an open Challenge cup and achieve some meed of the distinction and world-wide advertisement accruing from such connections. In the local instance, however, the original challenge will come from the American side.

A proposal, which seems to have considerable vitality, has been made by which Hawaii will build or procure a modern racing boat of wholesome yachting lines and will further put up a cup to be called the Pacific Challenge Cup, open, under certain restrictions of waterline, displacement and sail area, to all comers. Japan, in the light of its recent challenge to America, is the country particularly aimed at and if the proposition goes through successfully, it is the present intention to take steps to secure a challenge for the first race from the land of the Chrysanthemum.

The idea was originally mooted by Charles D. Walker, owner of the third class crack *Defiance*, built by the firm of Walker Brothers. Taking up the question of Japan's challenge, Mr. Walker, himself born in Japan, drew attention to the great interest in yacht racing in Tokio Bay off Yokohama, where many speedy boats compete in regattas against craft from Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, and Hindostan.

Many of these boats are excellent racers discarded after a season by New York yachtsmen and shipped to Japan.

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(Continued on page 5.)

TURKEY MAKES FAIR PROMISES TO AMERICA

War is Now Thought to Be Inevitable Between Bulgaria and Turkey.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—The Turkish Minister visited Secretary Hay today. He probably requested the recall of the squadron and assured the Secretary that Americans would be protected. Recall is impossible. There has been no communication with Admiral Cotton as yet.

SOFIA, Sept. 1.—The belief prevails here that war between Bulgaria and Turkey is inevitable. It will not come from a formal declaration but by circumstances forcing hordes of insurgents across the border.

A Forged Fair Will.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 1.—An alleged will of Charles Fair anonymously mailed to Judge Murasky leaves a mysterious son \$800,000. Experts declare the will a forgery.

Castro's Fatal Policy.

CARACAS, Sept. 1.—Foreigners presenting claims against Venezuela are being persecuted. Five Italians have been arrested and one was killed while escaping. Letters are being intercepted.

JOHNNY JONES WILL NOT GET THE EXPECTED BLOOD MONEY

Johnny Jones will not get the \$500 reward offered for information leading to the capture of his father, E. M. Jones, the murderer. Johnny is the boy who brought the man to town after the police had spent two or three days in an unsuccessful attempt to locate him.

Jones went to the home of his son near the Relief Camp last Thursday and was told by his son, that Chillingworth had been looking for him in order to place him under arrest. Jones is then reported to have told the boy to arrest him and take him down to the police station. This was done and a half hour later Jones was surrendered to the police. No one there recognized him and he could have come and gone without danger of arrest. Detectives who had been searching for the murderer since Sunday and knew him intimately failed to recognize him so thin and emaciated had he become by his wanderings while trying to elude arrest.

The next morning Johnny Jones made a written demand upon High Sheriff Brown for the \$500 which had been offered for any information which might lead to the arrest of the murderer. Half of the amount had been offered by John F. Colburn, a brother of Mrs. Palmer and the uncle of Mrs. Jones. Yesterday he sent to the High Sheriff a check for \$250 to be paid if the government decided that the reward should be given to young Jones.

"The reward will not be paid to Jones," said High Sheriff Brown yesterday afternoon. "I have received an oral opinion from Attorney General Andrews to the effect that the boy had no hand in bringing Jones to the station. He holds, and the opinion is sustained by other men in the city, that the action of Johnny Jones did not constitute an arrest of the murderer. Our position simply is, that Jones surrendered himself to the police, and that the boy had no hand in it, excepting to accompany his father to the station. Under these circumstances I feel justified in not paying the reward."

"Mr. Colburn sent me a check for \$250 this morning as his share of the offered reward, but it will be returned to him, in view of the determination reached."

AGAINST PUBLIC POLICY.

"We have decided not to pay the reward to Jones," said Attorney General Andrews last evening. "In the first place Jones did not give his father up, nor did he give information leading to his arrest. He simply came to the station with him and did no more than a hackman would have done. For the son to ask blood money for giving up his father is against public policy. Even though he actually gave information leading to the arrest of his father, we would have hesitated about paying the reward. To encourage that sort of thing seems like putting a premium upon human depravity."

"We appreciate very much the action of Mr. Colburn in sending the reward he has offered, but the government cannot accept it and it will be returned."

One of the objections also to paying the money to a son of the murderer is the sentimental one, that the government or a relative of the murdered woman should not contribute money which might be used in defeating the ends of justice. There is some talk of a suit for the recovery of the amount of the reward by young Jones, but nothing definite has been done.

ANARCHY IS SPREADING IN MACEDONIA

Outrages Continue, Battles Are Fought, Dynamite is Used and Famine is Feared.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—There are no new developments in the Turkish situation. The American squadron arrived at Beirut Friday.

BELGRADE, Aug. 31.—There was a mass meeting here last evening in which thousands demonstrated their sympathy for Macedonia.

SOFIA, Aug. 31.—New risings are reported in various parts of Macedonia.

SALONICA, Aug. 31.—Reports continue to come in of outrages committed by the insurgents.

ADRIANOPLIS, Aug. 31.—The insurgents have blown up the barracks at Ghioktipe, killing sixty soldiers.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—The Macedonian situation is grave. Anarchy prevails throughout the country and a famine is feared. The number of insurgents is increasing.

SALONICA, Aug. 31.—One thousand Bulgarians have been killed in battle at Smilovo. The Turkish loss is insignificant.

A Chicago Hold-Up.

CHICAGO, Aug. 31.—Three robbers held up the men in a street railway barn during the night, killed two and secured \$3,000.

Alaskan Boundary Commission.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—The members of the Alaskan Boundary Commission have arrived. The session will begin Thursday.

Austrian Gunboat Lost.

CADIZ, Aug. 31.—The Austrian gunboat Sherla has foundered here. All hands were saved.

MR. COLBURN DEFENDS THE HONOR OF MURDERED NIECE

Insinuations Are Resented by the Uncle of Mrs. Jones—Stone Was to Have Married Her. "Blood Money" Will Be Paid.

John F. Colburn has written to Attorney General Andrews defending the honor of his niece, Mrs. Jones, which he says has been assailed by street insinuations in connection with statements made by Jones. In his letter Mr. Colburn says that Motorman Stone was affianced to Mrs. Jones after she had obtained her divorce, and says that his discharge by the Rapid Transit Co. was an injustice.

Mr. Andrews in reply has agreed in the position taken by Mr. Colburn.

The reward for the capture of Jones has not yet been paid by High Sheriff Brown. Mr. Colburn offered to put up \$250 for the capture of the murderer, and the reward is now claimed by the son of Jones.

"I am perfectly willing to pay the reward," said Mr. Colburn Saturday, "though it seems like blood money to me. If Mr. Andrews and my attorney say I ought to pay it, I shall do so without the slightest objection."

THE LETTER TO ANDREWS.

The following is the letter written by Mr. Colburn to the Attorney General: "A great many insinuations have been made upon the streets as to the infidelity of my niece, and owing to said infidelity with a motorman, Jones was justified in taking her life. Believing that you desire to make out as strong a case as you can against the perpetrator (Jones) of the horrible crime he committed, in order that just-

ice can be meted out to him, I think it desirable that the character of Mrs. Jones should be vindicated at the trial or before, so the villain will be tried by impartial men."

"Mrs. Jones secured her divorce from Jones on the ground of brutal treatment, non-support and habitual drunkenness. He never responded at the trial to be heard and we have a right to believe that the woman was entitled to the decree of divorce she obtained."

"Soon after the divorce, I am informed by the members of my sister's household, a man in the employ of the Rapid Transit Co., Stone by name, offered her his hand in marriage. She accepted it and they became engaged to be married at a date to be fixed later. He paid her visits as any man had a right to a fiancee. I never met the man but saw him at the house after the tragedy. He paid his fiancee a visit while lying at the undertaking parlor and went to her funeral."

"Should you not secure a statement from him? I believe Mr. Ballentyne, of the Rapid Transit Co., has done this man an injustice in dismissing him on account of street gossip."

Attorney General Andrews in reply said:

"I certainly agree with you in all the matters contained in the letter."

"He thought the discharge of the motorman unjust and hoped to get a statement from him in connection with the crime. Mr. Andrews further said in his letter that if any such defense as is being insinuated is tried, it will be met by the evidence in the divorce case, in the numerous arrests of Jones for assault and his general character and disposition."

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GATHERING LOOSE ENDS

The goodly sum of \$4500 is discovered to be apparently escheat to the Territory of Hawaii from deposits in the Postal Savings Bank which remain uncalled for. When the United States took over the Hawaiian post office system on the coming into effect of the Organic Act, the savings bank branch was abolished. The amount due depositors from the Hawaiian Government was assumed by the United States as part of the Hawaiian public debt, the total of which to be paid by the Federal Government being limited to four million dollars.

Notice was given to depositors to the lapse of three years it is found that hundreds of small depositors have

failed to come forward. Some have died and some left the country. This is one of the loose ends of unfinished transactions between the Federal and Territorial governments which Secretary Carter is striving to pick up before his departure, so that he may have them settled once for all in Washington and the books balanced at both ends of the line.

Secretary Carter said yesterday that the Territory ought to have those unclaimed deposits credited on the debt account. Another account waiting to be closed in the Territorial treasury books is that of the London loan, the Territory having not yet been given credit for payments thereunder. The Territory also wants a receipt for Treasury Agent MacLennan's expenses come and draw their money, but at while here paying the fire claims.

CORRESPONDENCE

SCHNACK'S RESPECTS TO EDMUNDS.

Editor Advertiser: In answer to an article published in your Wednesday's issue, the result of an interview between your reporter and one W. S. Edmunds, in which, amongst others I am quoted as an intended stockholder of a pawn-broking combination, I beg to reply that said W. S. Edmunds is, to use a mild term, a prevaricator of first water.

Said Edmunds might have thought I was engaged in that kind of business, for he did come to my office to ask me to take some stock and an office in that proposition, but I assured him that under no circumstances would I reenter that business, having been out of it for years, an assertion which I am willing to prove with my books to any one interested in this matter, as I did to Mr. Edmunds.

All my loans during the past six years have been confined to mortgages on real estate, or here and there a few dollars to personal friends, generally without charge whatever.

That W. S. Edmunds, through another person, offered to buy my good will, influence and assistance, consisting in turning over to his corporation whatever business in that line might come my way, I will not deny, but I had little or no faith in it, as I had positive proof that personally W. S. Edmunds did not have a dollar behind him although he strongly hinted the backing of a well known local bank to the extent of \$50,000, or even more. It afterwards developed that others had received the same offer.

However, there was nothing positive and as he intimated that we would have to wait for our pay until the stock on the market had realized, I and all of us told him to consider us out of it and that ended that matter, at least as far as I was concerned.

As to the slip of paper bearing, amongst others, my name, Mr. Edmunds is said to have produced in proof of his assertions, I will say that I know nothing whatever about it, and that he cannot prove that my name was written by me, or with my authority or consent by any other person.

Mr. Edmunds is evidently after a much needed promoter's fee and thought he had found a bunch of suckers to assist him in getting it.

J. H. SCHNACK.

TANNERIES AND ISLAND FISHING.

Honolulu, T. H., August 28th, 1903.

Editor Advertiser: In your issue of the 27th instant you give as an item of news that a Mr. W. H. Heine has applied to the Board of Health for a tannery site. It is an American policy to engage in all home industries, especially those that give work to our poor families, and if this were the only consideration involved everyone would be glad to see Mr. Heine get the site for which he has applied. Mr. Heine claims that he intends to use chemicals only in his tannery process, and it may be that the use of these chemicals would not have offensive results to the public, but the waste from such a tannery would go into the sea and what would then become of the thousands of little fishes and crabs? If the tannery should have a discharge pipe or drain into the Kalihii bay, these chemicals would permeate the waters of the bay, and as the Kalihii stream is very narrow and there are large areas of shallow water, the chemicals would not be carried to sea, but would remain in the bay. It would then come to pass beyond a doubt that the valuable fishing ponds would become useless, as the fish would die.

Years ago there were no finer fishing grounds than the Contra Costa County shores in California, where, in my young days I landed many a silver perch, flounder and young sturgeon, but to our sorrow the day came when the giant power mills located along the shores of the bay, and started running their waste chemicals into the bay, and the fisherman would need more than the proverbial fisherman's patience to catch fish in those waters now, as he might sit for a whole month and never get a bite.

It would be a great disaster, especially to our poor Hawaiians, to be robbed of their means of obtaining food, viz., fishing for small fish and crabs in the shallow waters of Kalihii bay, and I think the Board of Health should go very slow in allowing any industry to be carried on, which would materially affect this means of making a living.

Thanking you in advance for your space, I am, sir,

F. J. DUTRA.

LABOR ATTITUDE.

Honolulu, H. T., August 28, 1903.

Editor Advertiser: At the last meeting of the Honolulu Trades and Labor Council, the question of patronizing Asiatics was discussed at length, and the following resolution was adopted:

RESOLVED: That it is the sense of the Honolulu Trades and Labor Council, that we are opposed to members patronizing Asiatics, except where it cannot be possibly avoided, and that we are in favor of patronizing merchants who employ citizen labor, or those eligible to become such.

RESOLVED: That a copy of this resolution be sent to the Builders and Traders Exchange, Merchants' Association and the Press, and a copy be spread on the minutes of this Council.

Respectfully yours,
CARL M. TAYLOR,
Secretary.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 28.—United States Minister Leishman has received instructions from his government to make forceful demands on the Ottoman Government, demanding reparation for the assassination of United States Vice Consul Magelssen at Beyrouth last Sunday. These demands have been presented by the American minister.

The Minister was given prompt assurance by the Turkish prime minister that an investigation will be instituted immediately and every possible effort will be made by the Turkish Government to bring the assassins of the vice-consul to punishment.

USKUB, Turkey, Aug. 28.—It is declared here that any hostile action by the Powers against Turkey, is likely to result in the massacre of every European in Turkey.

NICE, Italy, Aug. 28.—The United States cruisers Brooklyn and San Francisco sailed for Beyrouth today via Genoa, where the United States gunboat Machias will join them.

SUGAR MILL AT KAIWIKI

New Scheme Now Under Way on Hawaii.

AFTER THE TRAGEDY

Mrs. Parmenter's Funeral Held.

HILO, Aug. 28.—Considerable interest has been manifested during the past week in the scheme to erect a sugar mill to grind Kaumana and Kaiwaki cane. It is understood that a number of people have signed a willingness to subscribe for stock.

HOME RULE POLITICS.

Members of the Home Rule party at Laupahoehoe held a sort of convention on Monday and nominated candidates. Anywhere else than Laupahoehoe it would be called a club meeting for the consideration of men who they believe will make good officials. Neither race nor party lines were drawn to any appreciable extent; the names of genuine, dyed in the wool Republicans received the same cordial reception as staunch Home Rulers and the meeting was harmonious in consequence. In the matter of supervisors the party was fair as to distribution but in the five men named there is not one who is not affiliated with the Home Rulers.

By some oversight they named N. E. Willfong for tax assessor instead of auditor. He has expressed a desire for the latter and it is generally understood that he will receive the nomination for that office from the Republican and Home Rule party in Hilo. George Kathenul is named by the Home Rulers for auditor. George is a Republican and his name has been mentioned by that party for one of the county supervisors. E. W. Barnard, also a staunch Republican, was named for treasurer. Mr. Barnard has already declined the nomination as he will not be a candidate at this election. In Hilo the Home Rulers decided to endorse R. A. Lyman. Anton Fernandez of Hamakua is slated for the office of sheriff. He is at present a member of the legislature from Hamakua, elected last year on the Home Rule ticket. Following is the complete list of nominations:

Sheriff, Anton Fernandez.
Auditor, George Kathenul.
Treasurer, E. W. Barnard.
Assessor, N. C. Willfong.
County Clerk, W. H. Beers.
District Attorney, C. H. Williams.
Surveyor, A. B. Loebenstein.
Supervisors, William Purdy, W. G. Walker, R. Palau, T. J. Ryan and Eugene Lyman.

It will be noticed that among these names are several who were candidates on the Republican side during the past two years.

Here in Hilo, Ben Brown, at present senior captain of police under Sheriff Andrews, is the choice of the party and William Todd expects to get the endorsement of that party in the event of his failure to secure the nomination in the Republican convention. It seems that it is a matter of office rather than party with several of the candidates.—Herald.

Members of the Home Rule party in Hilo met in Puueo on Tuesday to consider delegates to meet in the convention to be held here on September 10. Following the action relative to the delegates came a general discussion as to various offices and it was practically decided that the following should receive the nominations:

Sheriff, Ben Brown.
Auditor, N. C. Willfong.
Treasurer, R. A. Lyman.
County Clerk, N. K. Lyman.
Tax Assessor, Geo. H. Williams.
County Attorney, Chas. Parsons or C. H. Williams.

Supervisors, Eugene Lyman, S. L. Desha, T. J. Ryan, Lalakea, Jos. Vierra.

It will be noticed that South Hilo and Puna claims all of the supervisors. It is not probable that North Hilo and Hamakua will stand this.—Herald.

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CAUGHT THE POSTAL FORGER

U. S. Marshal Hendry returned from Kauai early Sunday morning bringing with him a Porto Rican named Francisco Seira, alias Francisco Le Brun, who is charged along with another Porto Rican, now in jail, with forging a United States money order. Mr. Hendry captured the prisoner at Kekaha. Another Porto Rican, now in jail, who bears the same name as the one caught on Kauai, will be brought before U. S. Commissioner Douthitt this morning and will probably be released as he is said to have not been connected with the forgery.

The funeral of the late Mrs. Sarah Parmenter was from the house in Kainai street to Central Union church, where services were conducted by Rev. W. M. Kincaid, and thence to Nuuanu cemetery. Mr. Kincaid read the 23rd Psalm, "The Lord is my shepherd," and members of the choir sang appropriate hymns. There was a large attendance and the contributions of flowers were in great number with much variety of symbolic pieces. Nephews of the murdered woman were the pall-bearers. Among the chief mourners the younger children of Mr. and Mrs. Colburn walked in the procession.

ARRAIGNMENT THIS MORNING.

Attorney General Andrews stated yesterday afternoon that Edward M. Jones would probably be arraigned this morning in the Honolulu District Court for the murder of Mrs. Jones and Mrs. Parmenter.

PIXLEY'S BOND REDUCED.

Manager C. G. Ballentyne of the Rapid Transit Co. was allowed to plead before Judge De Bolt yesterday morning for the release of Conductor Pixley on his own recognizance as a witness in the Jones murder case. His efforts only succeeded to the extent of having Pixley's bond reduced from two thousand to one thousand dollars.

Attorney General Andrews and High Sheriff Brown appeared to oppose the application.

Mr. Ballentyne, while admitting the importance of serving the ends of justice, contended that there was no evidence of any intention on the part of Pixley to desert the jurisdiction of the court. Since the murders he had let three chances of leaving the Territory slip. He had no interest in running away, there being ample proof that he was a witness only by accident. It would be a great hardship to keep a man in confinement and out of his employment for, probably, three months.

Mr. Pixley, on his own behalf, informed the court that he had come here with other electric car men from San Francisco and had no intention of leaving the islands at present.

Mr. Andrews disclaimed knowledge of any intention of Pixley to leave the country, but he was such an important witness that it became necessary to ensure his staying. He referred to the trouble given to his department through its leniency in allowing three soldiers under indictment for burglary to leave the Territory. Pixley saw Jones with a pistol in hand, saw him grappling with Mrs. Parmenter and heard shots, therefore was an absolutely necessary witness in the Parmenter case. The Attorney General also expressed a hope that the trial would be held within three weeks instead of months.

SAD HOME-COMING.

Marcus Parmenter, son of the murdered Mrs. Parmenter, did not know his mother was dead until the steamer Mauna Loa was approaching her dock from Hawaii shortly after five o'clock yesterday morning.

Captain Simerson and officers of the steamer, in which Parmenter is gasoline launch engineer, heard of the killing of Mrs. Jones and the serious wounding of her mother at Punalau on Tuesday, the news having been sent by wireless telegraph as already reported in the Advertiser. They thought best to keep the tidings from

THE PRINCESS THERESA TALKS

She is Out for Good Men of Any Party and Doesn't Like Office-Seekers at All.

"I am neither Republican or Home Ruler" said The Princess Theresa Wilcox yesterday to an Advertiser reporter. "I am The County and I want only good men to run for office."

"I don't know yet whether I am a candidate for sheriff. The people want me to run," said Delegate Wilcox in answer to a question. Mr. and Mrs. Wilcox were together when they were asked for a political interview, which both freely gave. The Princess did not agree with the ex-Delegate in a good many things but the indications are that her advice will count for a good deal in the wind-up.

"I don't know much about politics myself," said Mr. Wilcox, "I have been sick for three days now."

"Are you going to run for sheriff?"

"I don't know yet the delegates must decide that. I have not decided."

"The Home Rulers want him to run for sheriff," interrupted Mrs. Wilcox. "Everywhere I go natives and Chinese both say run, run, run; but I don't want him to run—not while he is sick. He was sick for three days and nights, and I had to take care of him. I asked the natives if they would take care of him when he was sick like I had to do, when he was elected sheriff—so I could play the lady. They didn't answer that."

"I don't like office-seekers," continued the Princess. "Mr. Wilcox is not seeking the office, they come and seek him, and want him to be sheriff. These men running after the offices make me sick. Mr. Wilcox does not seek the office."

"I think every man is an office-seeker," expostulated the ex-Delegate mildly. "Everyone wants office."

"I don't believe that is true, the good men are not the kind that seek office," interrupted Mrs. Wilcox. "All these natives are going around looking for office, and it isn't right. After the convention is held, it is all right to go and get votes, but not now, to get the nomination. There are plenty of good men for offices. That is who I want for the county offices, only good men. There are lots of them here. There's C. L. Wight of the Wilder Steamship Co. and 'Billy' Irwin, only I think he is an Englishman and can't run. And Mr. Giffard, is he not an Englishman?"

Mr. Wilcox said that Giffard had been naturalized, he thought.

"There is a lot more," continued the delegate's wife. "There is Alexander Young and Mr. Rodiek of Hackfeld & Co., and Captain Dabel who is on the wharf. Then there is A. Fernandez who is going to run for Treasurer. He used to be a Democrat but is now a Home Ruler. Then there is of course, Curtis Iaukena who might run for sheriff and Charlie Notley who wants to be treasurer. But still there are a lot of good men, S. E. Damon is another good man for supervisor."

Mr. Wilcox said he did not believe that Mr. Damon Sr. would let his son run but Mrs. Wilcox thought the young man could do as he pleased.

"I am neither Republican or Home Ruler," continued Mrs. Wilcox. "They say I am The County now. But all I want is good honest men on the ticket, whether they are Republicans or Democrats."

In response to another question Mr. Wilcox stated that he didn't know when the Oahu Home Rule convention would be held. "It's going to be on the 30th of next month," said Mrs. Wilcox. "I was at the meeting."

"It hasn't been decided yet," said the ex-Delegate. "Kalaauokalani goes to Maui Tuesday and it won't be decided until he comes back."

"It's the thirtieth," repeated Mrs. Wilcox. "It has all been decided, you didn't come to the meeting and I told them to wait until Saturday and then until Monday. But the convention will be on September 30th."

The Home Rule primaries, Mr. Wilcox said, would be held tomorrow, Monday evening.

NO LABOR DAY CELEBRATION

There will be no Labor Day celebration in Hawaii next Monday. The Trade and Labor Council discussed the matter at its last meeting and the conclusion reached was that no attempt should be made to observe the workingman's day. Labor Day is now a legal holiday within the Territory, having been legalized through the Dickey bill by the last legislature.

It is hard for a man to be asked to pay a reward to the relatives of his sister's murderer, with the chances that it will be used for his defense, no matter what the legal obligations are.

The delegates will learn soon now who the candidates for county jobs are, even though the general public doesn't find out.

HAD A VERY CLOSE SHAVE

Man Buried Seven Minutes in Coal.

An Italian coal passer had a narrow escape from death and furnished a novel incident for story mongers on the last trip of the Alaskan to the Coast. He was absorbed by the run of coal in a coal bunker and arrived alive after a seven-minute passage through some forty feet of shifting coal.

"It was a few days after leaving Coronel," says First Mate Curtis, who spun the yarn, "when the Dago happened to slip and fall into the coal bunker. The coal we had aboard was much like Welsh coal in its free running qualities, and dropping into it, is a good deal like getting into quicksand."

"The Dago was up to his neck in the quickly shifting coal before he yelled for help. There was about seventeen hundred tons in that bunker and he had some thirty-five feet of coal underneath him.

"He was down in a sort of a well you may understand, with the coal forming the loose sides of the well and the rescue work was risky. Presently the sides started to slip and the rescue party had to get out for their own lives. The last we saw of the Dago was his finger tips.

"Then we got all hands we could and they started in the fire room shoveling like mad. They got out about twenty-five tons in something under six minutes. Captain Nicholson had got the time when we dodged the first avalanche and the Dago had been in there seven minutes. Of course we gave him up for dead. Then we saw his feet coming into the fire room with the run of coal. We got him out, gave him a drink of whiskey and in a few minutes he was passing coal once more.

"It's a mystery how he lived, but he got right in the run of the coal to the fire room and I supposed that saved him. He came up considerably aft of where he went down, starting in the bunker and arriving in the fire room. "He was quite a hero in San Francisco and had his picture in the papers, but he doesn't seem to think he went through any thing very wonderful now."

FROG LEGS FOR SAN FRANCISCO

The frog industry of Hilo has risen to the dignity of an export trade. The Nevadan, which cleared from Hilo on Wednesday last, has on her cargo list the following entry, over and above some 22,000 bags of sugar and seventeen bunches of bananas. "Five hundred frogs."

The batrachians are supposedly alive and are destined for the San Francisco market where it is hoped they will be appreciated by Californian epicures with the result that "Hawaiian Frog's legs" will soon be an important item on all coast menus that aspire to be up to date.

In the lack of more definite information the frogs are probably from the newly established grenouillerie of Mr. Wise. This is not the first shipment of Hilo nightingales and the variety is said to stand the trip excellently, their cheerful chorus reminding many a fo'castle hand of early days "down on the farm."

A Card From Burke.

Editor Advertiser: I see by Saturday's Bulletin that the ebony exile from Tammany Hall lays the blame of the rough house at the Camp last Friday on myself and others of the Vida faction, while the truth of the matter is that he started the brawl himself being ably seconded by Judas Clark.

It has been one of the favorite tricks of that professional disturber of the peace to start a row and when he got the worst of it to place the blame on other people's shoulders but the intelligent people of this Territory, well know, who to believe in this case as was proven by the heavy vote that was cast for the Henry-Vida ticket in the primaries.

The statement that the Vida faction caused a row at the Camp meeting is a lie manufactured out of whole cloth and should not be believed by anyone.

HENRY C. BIRBE, JR.

Delegate Kuhio has his work already cut out for him. There is nothing the Merchants' Association has asked, from a bounty on coffee to Pearl Harbor appropriations, which Congress can logically refuse to Hawaii.

MOTION FOR NON-SUIT.

ELLIS HEIRS MUST PAY FOR SUMNER CASE ADVICE

The Ellises will have to pay the money. Mr. Watson moved for a non-suit on two grounds. First, that it was not alleged and had not been proved that the plaintiffs were attorneys, regularly licensed to practice law, or that they had complied with the Territorial laws. Second, that there was no proof that Dunne and Breckons were co-partners, and that they had a right to sue as such. He contended that there was a misjoinder of parties, and consequently he was entitled to a non-suit. Mr. Dunne did not argue the case, and Judge Dickey promptly denied the motion.

From the evidence, it appears that, just before the Supreme Court rendered a decision awarding to old man Sumner his \$48,025, the Ellises called upon Assistant United States Attorney Dunne and wanted him to institute guardianship proceedings to have the old man's money tied up again. They were referred to Breckons, and the United States Attorney advised them that they had no case. Then they wanted an injunction to restrain the payment of the \$48,025 but the fee which Breckons wanted was too much for the children who had already received \$10,000 apiece from their grand uncle. Breckons wanted a \$1500 retainer and \$2500 additional if he succeeded and \$1000 if he failed. This was too much for the heirs and they went to another lawyer. As will be remembered Judge De Bolt promptly threw out of court the second Ellis petition to have the old man declared insane, and this case is now before the Supreme Court. John W. Cathcart represented the Ellises in this case and received \$500 for the work.

There was practically no defense to the suit, aside from legal questions which E. M. Watson, appearing for the defendants, claimed entitled them to a non-suit. Then too Eugene Buffandeau said he never thought he would have to pay \$250 just for asking a man a question. Judge Dickey

thought differently.

BRECKONS' TESTIMONY.

R. W. Breckons, one of the plaintiffs, was the first witness. He testified that the Ellises had come to him from Mr. Dunne's office and asked for an opinion relative to the bringing of guardianship proceedings in the Sumner case. He said the opinion given by him was very unfavorable and that he strongly advised that no guardianship proceeding be instituted as it could not be maintained. Later he had rendered a written opinion to the same effect. When the Ellises came to see him the second time he orally told them that they had no case. At that time the opinion had already been typewritten. Mr. Breckons said he worked on the case several days and looked up the Sumner records and authorities. Ellis wanted him to go along to see Judge Humphreys in regard to the case but he did not go.

DUNNE'S TESTIMONY.

J. J. Dunne testified that Willie Ellis and Buffandeau had come to his house one afternoon, June 15th, to consult in regard to the Sumner case. He told them to call at the office the next day, and the next morning told them that he was very busy with important matters and he did not care to take the case. During the conversation the name of Mr. Breckons was suggested and Mr. Dunne advised them to see him. He was in his office at the time and they called upon Breckons. Later Dunne was called into the room. Mr. Breckons was doubtful about the propriety of bringing proceedings to impress John K. Sumner with a guardian again, but told the boys that he would look into the question. Mr. Breckons then looked up the matter, examined the records and authori-^{ties} and wrote an opinion. Mr. Dunne said that afterwards an injunction was discussed in order to tie up Sumner's money and he spent an afternoon and evening in looking up the matter. The witness said he thought \$250 a small fee for the work done.

JUDGE DICKY TESTIMONY.

"I don't think he did. Mr. Breckons is not a man to make a rash or extreme statement of that kind. He is too cautious for that. They did want his services and they got good advice," said Dunne.

"Who suggested the injunction proceedings?"

"I don't know for certain, it may have been one of the Ellises or it may have been Mr. Breckons or myself."

"Mr. Ellis is not an attorney is he?"

"You were the doctor."

"I don't know but what it might have been Mr. Ellis. He has absorbed a good deal of legal knowledge in skipping about the court corridors."

JUDGE HIGHTON TESTIMONY.

Judge H. E. Highton next testified as to the value of the services rendered. He said that \$250 was very moderate compensation. He didn't believe the service was worth \$500, but \$300 would not have been too much. It is a question of the calibre of the attorneys," said Mr. Highton.

"There is a difference then between an opinion by a brilliant lawyer, which the courts do not sustain, and one by a poor but honest lawyer who is up-held by the courts?" asked Watson.

"I can't answer a conundrum of that kind. The question is unintelligible," was Highton's reply.

JUDGE STANLEY'S VIEWS.

Judge Stanley testified that "anything less than \$250 would be ridiculous—\$250 is very reasonable. You might get some attorneys here to give an opinion for ten dollars and it wouldn't be worth that much."

E. A. Douthitt testified that "\$250 was a very moderate charge." He was not cross-examined.

MOTION FOR NON-SUIT.

At the close of the plaintiff's testi-

ADRIANOPE IS BURNING AND ITS PEOPLE FLYING

The Turks Are Instituting a Wholesale Massacre of Christians There.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS)

SOFIA, Aug. 30.—Adrianope is burning and the inhabitants are fleeing in panic. The Turks are massacring Christians. The railway station at Ekoli and the barracks at Denitka have been blown up and the garrison killed. The Albanians are pillaging the districts of Okrida and Kushevo where the population has joined the insurgents.

SALONICA, Aug. 30.—An order has been issued mobilizing 60,000 troops at Kosova.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—The Turkish Minister, in the course of a long interview with the Secretary of State, requests the United States government to be patient while the Porte is restoring order.

GENOA, Aug. 30.—The cruisers San Francisco and Brooklyn, sail for Beirut tomorrow.

DEMURRER SUSTAINED

In Suit of Client Against His Attorney.

Judge De Bolt rendered a decision yesterday on defendant's demurrer in the suit of Antonio J. da Estrella vs. Charles M. Le Blond for \$7000 damages claimed to have resulted to the plaintiff, by reason of the negligence of defendant as attorney-for plaintiff to perfect an appeal from the District Court of South Hilo, Fourth Judicial Circuit.

The contentions on demurrer of both sides have been related in this paper. Judge De Bolt concludes his review of the argument by thus deciding:

"It being clear to me that plaintiff has elected to sue in tort, I am therefore obliged to hold that court is without jurisdiction. The demurrer is sustained."

Henry E. Highton for plaintiff; Holmes & Stanley for defendant.

JAMES GAY ESTATE.

P. D. Kellett, Jr., has made an elaborate report on the accounts of Herman Foeke and Cecil Brown, trustees under the will of James Gay, deceased. A summary of the accounts and report of trustees was previously given in the Advertiser. The master comments on the small receipts as compared with the large expenditures, especially with regard to the Mokuleia ranch. The receipts from the ranch, including proceeds of sales of cattle, amounted to \$2855.65, while C. P. Iaukea the manager drew \$5229.24 for its general expenses, etc. The principal item of expense was \$420.86 for clearing lanai, but the result is a good condition of the land so cleared and the trustees estimate the cost under that head for the ensuing year will be about half of that spent in the past year.

Regarding the accounts, the master finds a discrepancy of 11 cents in favor of the late Ethel Gay's estate, also the trifling overcharge of 60 cents in commissions. He calls in question the charge of \$25 by one of the trustees as attorney's fee for filing annual account and hearing in court, saying:

"The trustees have no right to subject the trust fund unnecessarily to charges for counsel and attorney's fees."

He recommends that the item be disallowed, quoting authorities thus:

"A trustee should not be allowed for compensation paid to an attorney out of the trust fund, for services which the trustee should have performed himself; nor for services rendered in a suit brought by the trustee improvidently, or for his own protection."

"A trustee who could have settled his trust by merely handing the funds, etc., over, will not be allowed a charge for filing an account."

By the terms of the will no distribution in this estate can be made until after the death of all of the testator's children, seven in all, all the property being now vested in the trustees to pay one-half the income to the three sons or their heirs and the other half to the four daughters or their heirs.

MOTIONS, ETC.

Defendant in Peacock vs. Vida moves to have costs taxed.

Plaintiff in Kamakauani Woolsey vs. Ching Lum moves to set a day for hearing.

Plaintiff in the divorce suit of Carina Silva vs. M. G. Silva will move

on Monday for an order to Will E. Fisher, receiver, to deliver to her all money in his hands as receiver, the money to apply on arrears of alimony.

Defendants in the ejectment suit of Lau Tong Kai vs. Chang Chan and fourteen others, doing business as the River Mill Co., file an answer of general denial to the complaint.

MUST SHOW CAUSE.

Judge Robinson granted the petition of Lee See, surviving wife of Yee Chew Fan, for an order to the administrator, Chew Mon, to show cause why he should not pay over to the petitioner or to the clerk of the court \$300, being the balance of \$400 from the sale of a leasehold after a master's fee of \$100 to F. E. Thompson was paid.

Judge Humphreys on March 24, 1902, ordered Chew Mon's accounts approved, barring a certain criticism thereof, and that he be discharged "upon his giving over to the clerk of the court the title papers and all choses in action and evidences of debt in his hands, constituting the assets of said estate."

The petition states that F. M. Brooks, attorney for the administrator, has in his hands all of the assets of the estate excepting the mentioned balance of \$300. It further states that Chew Mon has absconded from the Territory of Hawaii and embezzled the \$300.

WHARF MAKING PLANS DECIDED

Super

Hawaiian Gazette.Entered at the Postoffice of Honolulu,
H. T., Second-class Matter.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

WALTER G. SMITH, Editor.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Per Month	\$.50
Per Month, Foreign	\$.75
Per Year	5.00
Per Year, Foreign	6.00

Payable Invariably in Advance.

A. W. PEARSON,
Manager.

TUESDAY : : SEPTEMBER 1

GEAR'S LAME EXCUSES.

Judge Gear does not make anything by his claim that the order, presented to him by Mrs. Roberts at the instigation of Gear's pal Davis, and through the offices of Gear's next friend Fullerton, was one that the law compelled him to sign.

Did the law really compel Gear to sign an order for money which, as he must have known, drew its validity from a trust deed which had been so fashioned by one of his chums that it could be used to exploit an estate for the benefit of another?

If it did, could he not have got his chum to substitute a better trust deed than the one on which the money was turned over to Fullerton?

Did this magistrate protest in the interests of the widow, as he has done in other cases where, as he declared, estates were jeopardized to such an extent as to require the instant surgery of George Davis? Gear was fast enough in butting into the Campbell estate, as he said, to protect minors from their trustees; but what the helpless heirs of Henry E. Roberts got from him was an order to turn over \$1564.29 to one of his friends whom a George Davis trust deed had empowered to levy a high commission on the fund, if he chose, at such times as he might determine. The wording of the deed would have allowed Fullerton to make weekly loans of the money and collect ten per cent commission on principal and interest every time he cashed in; or in other words, if he loaned the money week by week, he could have taken commissions aggregating \$20 per cent. Whether Mr. Fullerton would have done this or not isn't the point; the Davis trust deed gave him the power to do it and GEAR APPROVED THE DEED.

AT THE ST. LOUIS FAIR.

The Hawaiian exhibit at St. Louis, being mostly agricultural, would not be scattered if deprived of its own housing. It would go to the Agricultural building, in a space by itself, where all interested in farming would see it. Fifty persons will pass through the Agricultural building where one would enter a separate Territorial structure; and if Hawaii wants to advertise it should do so to the multitude, not to the select few.

Exhibits which are not agricultural, such as school and curio or picture displays, will not want for visitors if they are put in with related collections which everybody goes to see.

It strikes us as better policy to take the free space where the crowd goes than it is to spend \$20,000 or \$25,000 on a building which could not be filled with an attractive exhibit save at vast expense, which comparatively few people would visit and which would be a dead loss at the end of six months.

For results an attractive moving picture display would beat all the other propositions. Moving pictures are making hundreds of people rich. They are seen in the best theaters; they form the main attraction of popular lecture courses; people flock to see them season after season. The series showing the late Pope Leo moving in and about the Vatican has netted its owners a million of dollars during the past six years; the "Ascent of Vesuvius" is in its third year's run. Should our people be wise enough to show Honolulu with its varied street spectacles, its winter surf scenes, its luau, band concerts, out-door fetes, diners at hotels, the waterfront panorama, school life, Hawaii with its wool, work on the sugar plantations—everything in motion as caught by the whirling film of the camera—there would be no question as to the value of the advertisement. People at St. Louis could then see for themselves what Hawaii looks like and the kind of lives its people lead. And isn't that better than convincing them, by a grocery store exhibit, that Hawaii produces what they already knew it did?

If Commissioner Macfarlane would instill a moving picture plant somewhere on the fair grounds and have a clerk always present in the ante room to hand out literature and answer questions, he would never have any occasion, as a citizen of Hawaii, to regret the investment. It would start tourists this way.

One of the Hilo papers complains that Honolulu is to get all the benefit of the proposed Hawaiian advertising. This, however, is far from being the case. In the nature of things tourists must come here first because here the steamship lines converge; here are the hotels and from here the inter-island trips are made; but what is to prevent Hilo, providing she reopens her hotel, from drawing heavily on the Honolulu visitation? When the crowds come here it will be Hilo's fault if she doesn't get her share. Furthermore, the Promotion Committee, in advertising the volcano is doing Hilo a service, for the majority of the volcano-bound travellers will go that way. Whether they will stay in the big island's chief city or not will depend, not upon Honolulu, but upon the willingness of Hilo to give them accommodations.

The Republican ticket must be respectable throughout. The party is not in a mood to vote straight if the ticket isn't straight. It has elected all the embassies and humbugs; it is ever going to for the sake of harmony.

INSULTS THE HAWAIIANS.

At the precinct meeting last night at which the pretensions of T. McCants Stewart were branded with party disapproval, that hungry office-seeker, stung by the prevalent epithet "nigger," said with great heat:

"King Kalakaua's grandfather was a 'nigger' and no Hawaiian ought to object to me because of that race."

In a moment the speaker saw his error of judgement and tried to change the bad impression he had made by saying that Kalakaua came of the "dark races." But the mischief had been done. Stewart had flung the worst of insults in the Hawaiian face and must take the consequences. Hawaiians do not care to follow negro leaders in any event; but one who insults their old all to gain their favor, must find himself left without a corporal's guard of native supporters.

♦ ♦ ♦

The Eastern comments referred to in the Advertiser yesterday were based upon the anti-haole course of the Legislature, not upon the substitution in some of the dispatches, describing that course, of the phrase "passing a law" for "defeating an item in the appropriation bill." So far the quoted Eastern comments, in this particular, are justified and nothing can be found in the files of this paper to contradict them. The Bulletin's attempt to make it appear otherwise is one more display of vealy journalism.

PROMOTION.

As a means of furthering the tourist campaign the Advertiser suggests that some attention be paid by the Hawaii Promotion Committee to passengers on through steamers, which stop at Honolulu but a few hours. Every day when a steamer is in port, can be seen scores of strangers viewing the city from the electric cars. Generally they are in small parties, and the reason they use the cars as a means of transportation is not always because it is more economical, but rather for the reason that a greater area can be covered in the few hours they have in port. Sometimes also a passenger is pressed into service to point out the attractions as they are passed, but more often tourists watch and wonder without having their curiosity relieved.

Why would it not be a good idea for the Tourist Committee to arrange with the Rapid Transit Co. to have open cars in waiting near the wharf while steamers are being docked and extend a general invitation to the passengers to make a circuit of the city. The Rapid Transit lines now take in practically all the points of interest within the city and if special cars were provided the tour would be neither long or tiresome. The expense would not be large, or for that matter the passengers would gladly pay themselves the cost of the special service. Either the conductor could be requisitioned to point out the places of interest, or the Tourist Committee might send a guide for that purpose. Or if this scheme is not deemed practicable why could not citizens generally be asked to constitute themselves into a traveling information bureau, and when they see a party of strangers on a car volunteer to name historical buildings, strange plants and shrubs, and other points which naturally appeal to the stranger that has only a few hours in the city.

It is not by any means the idea to supersede the regular branch of tourist promotion work, but every man who passes through Honolulu to the Orient or the Colonies, is almost certain to return by the same route and if some little interest and hospitality is displayed towards him, it may be just the inducement which will make him arrange for a stay of a few weeks on his return journey. What can be shown him in a trip on the cars may sufficiently whet his curiosity to induce him to break the return journey at the city.

Recently the small farmer movement had to suffer; yet gradually but surely the area of cultivated land is widening and the number of farmers increasing. The latest report of Land Commissioner Boyd puts the number of white agriculturists who have lately come and taken up land at over a hundred. By the end of another year there is reason to hope that several hundred families will be located here.

Today we hear that the anti-mosquito crusade is going to fail. Kill off the mosquitoes? "It can't be done." Yet it is being done elsewhere, even in New Jersey where the pests are more numerous than here. An Alabama town, whose mayor wrote the account of an extermination of the mosquito there, which was lately reprinted in the Advertiser, supplies another instance in point. Locally something has been done, as witness the ease with which Quarantine Island, once the happy home of a great swarm of mosquitoes, has got rid of the pest. Still the doubters claim "It can't be done!"

That is the way they talked when the Wilders proposed to work up a steamship trade between the islands; when the segregation of lepers was proposed; when artesian water wells were suggested; when Dillingham argued for the building of the Oahu railroad; when annexation was bruted; when it was proposed to give Honolulu rapid transit. "It can't be done!" It can't be done," sounded like a parrot cry from every point of the compass. Yet pluck and determination went to work and it WAS done!

If the people of Honolulu will, they can make mosquitoes as scarce in Honolulu by night as they are by day and perhaps, in the long run exterminate them. The scheme is scientifically feasible. All that is needed is the money to prosecute the work.

♦ ♦ ♦

The defeated all say they are satisfied. That is nice. And what a satisfied life they will lead in future.

There's always another time.—T. M. Stewart.

Never for a bad egg.

The man who subscribes for the anti-mosquito fight subscribes for tourists.

There is a hot time in the Old World tonight.

♦ ♦ ♦

The Home Rulers are quite willing to help the machine Republicans put up a bad ticket. That plays their game.

They had rare eggs on wool in the Seventh last night.

A PEOPLE'S POPE.

The appearance of a democratic Pope at Rome is something new under the sun although the Supreme Pontiff, from immemorial times, has been required to prove his humility by certain acts of a democratic character. But Pius X is a Pope who, coming of commoners himself and always living among them, retains in his customs and views the unmistakable stamp of the people. This life, in large degree, has taken the hue of its earlier surroundings.

In the current number of The Outlook, is an interesting article on this subject—one editorially printed in a paper which, a few years ago, would hardly have dared to publish so kindly an estimate of any Pope. But time changes points of view as well as Pontiffs. Pius X, as it appears, admitted some old village friends to a private audience, among them the rustic mayor of the country in which he was born. They stood huddled together, twirling their hats in their hands, but the Pope soon put them at ease, saying, "Come here and sit next to me," speaking of course in the Venetian dialect. He inquired after various people in the village and said, "Throughout my career I remember with joy and emotion my youthful days among you, which were also my happiest." When the villagers tried to express their gratification at the great honor done to their small village because of Cardinal Sarto's election, the new Pope is reported to have replied:

I cannot yet realize it. On coming to Rome I was so sure of peacefully returning to my Patriarchate at Venice that I bought a return ticket. I am entirely unprepared for the position forced upon me, and though I am working very hard, it will take time before I shall feel that I can thoroughly accomplish my mission.

Other simple country folk were also allowed to visit his Holiness last week, being formally introduced by an ecclesiastic whom they happened to know. Thus those who have been in the papal apartments since the new regime began have found an unprecedented crowd there in which the democratic element was conspicuous. It is even alleged that "any reasonable cause will now procure an audience with the supreme pontiff."

Further, Pius X, at all events, there has already been an admirable simplicity and despatch in instituting changes. It is said that the Noble Guard will be dismissed and that many of the customs, inherited from the days of the temporal power will be abolished.

In other words the Pope is going back to Peter—towards the apostolic days when poverty and service were esteemed to be greater virtues than opulence and power. A Pope so inspired will be the first of his kind for many a century, but the church will not be the loser by his sober virtues.

♦ ♦ ♦

THE DOUBTING THOMASES.

"It can't be done!" is a familiar cry through the length and breadth of Hawaii. Every new enterprise here has had to meet it. The doubting Thomases are legion, and defeat never seems to dismay or enlighten them. Whatever the question is, they dispose of it with an airy wave of the hand and the curt remark: "It can't be done!"

Recently the small farmer movement had to suffer; yet gradually but surely the area of cultivated land is widening and the number of farmers increasing. The latest report of Land Commissioner Boyd puts the number of white agriculturists who have lately come and taken up land at over a hundred. By the end of another year there is reason to hope that several hundred families will be located here.

Today we hear that the anti-mosquito crusade is going to fail. Kill off the mosquitoes? "It can't be done."

Yet it is being done elsewhere, even in New Jersey where the pests are more numerous than here. An Alabama town, whose mayor wrote the account of an extermination of the mosquito there, which was lately reprinted in the Advertiser, supplies another instance in point.

Locally something has been done, as witness the ease with which Quarantine Island, once the happy home of a great swarm of mosquitoes, has got rid of the pest.

Still the doubters claim "It can't be done!"

That is the way they talked when the Wilders proposed to work up a steamship trade between the islands;

when the segregation of lepers was proposed; when artesian water wells were suggested; when Dillingham argued for the building of the Oahu railroad;

when annexation was bruted; when it was proposed to give Honolulu rapid transit. "It can't be done!" It can't be done," sounded like a parrot cry from every point of the compass. Yet pluck and determination went to work and it WAS done!

If the people of Honolulu will, they can make mosquitoes as scarce in Honolulu by night as they are by day and perhaps, in the long run exterminate them. The scheme is scientifically feasible. All that is needed is the money to prosecute the work.

♦ ♦ ♦

The defeated all say they are satisfied. That is nice. And what a satisfied life they will lead in future.

There's always another time.—T. M. Stewart.

Never for a bad egg.

The man who subscribes for the anti-mosquito fight subscribes for tourists.

There is a hot time in the Old World tonight.

♦ ♦ ♦

The Home Rulers are quite willing to help the machine Republicans put up a bad ticket. That plays their game.

They had rare eggs on wool in the Seventh last night.

♦ ♦ ♦

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THE BREWING STORM.

The dispatches from Adrianople invite attention to the critical situation in which the most advanced nations of the world are now involved, but which they will surmount. The two points of danger are China and Turkey. The policy and strategy of Russia in Manchuria represent the Muscovite campaign, of Tartar origin, against Caucasian civilization and power, the immediate point being dominion in India and the commercial ascendancy of the United States, Great Britain and other civilized powers in China, are thus attacked. The other line of assault, within the settled purposes of the Muscovites for centuries, has been to dismember Turkey.

The most superficial reader and observer can now discern the presence of Great Britain, when it acquired the Suez Canal. The wisdom which rejected the advice of short-sighted sentimentalists, and refused to precipitate war for the benefit of the Armenian Christians, who themselves committed atrocities against the Turks, has also been fully vindicated.

The preservation of peace, in the sense of averting or postponing the most disastrous war in human history, has been mainly attributable to the malice of Turkey in Europe as a buffer state. If Russia acquires Constantinople, that phase of the contest will be shifted, and the Black Sea, the vicinity of the Persian Gulf, and Afghanistan, may be the scenes of battles, military and naval, for which there are no precedents, while the contending powers, with their localized allies, are pounding away in Manchuria and the adjacent seas.

But there is another element to be considered. Turkey, both in Europe and Asia, is chiefly important on account of its situation. Probably its population does not exceed fifteen millions, of whom a considerable proportion is not Mohammedan. It is also hopelessly bankrupt. But, on the globe, there are over a hundred and fifty millions of Mohammedans—in Africa sixty-six millions, in Asia fifty millions, of whom forty are in Hindostan. In China, in Japan, in Korea, and even in our Philippine acquisitions, there are numerous millions of this faith, which is not absolutely unknown in America or in the chief states of Europe.

The center of Mohammedanism is Constantinople, with Mecca and Medina as its shrines. It is an organized system of fatalism. There are probably nearly 400,000,000 of professing Christians in the world, but, among them, there are few who would sacrifice their families, their wealth, and their individual lives for their religion. The Moslem, however, is an indurated fanatic, of the most radical type, to whom his wife, his children, his property and his life are nothing in comparison with Allah and the Koran. He is under complete control and discipline, and is a fighting animal of the most ferocious nature.

The news from the seat of the rapidly augmenting belligerency in Roumania is that: "The Turks are massacring the Christians," and the Federal Government has been advised that American Christians in all parts of the Turkish Empire and its dependencies or tributaries are in danger, which signifies that all Christians, of every nationality, are threatened. If, as seems possible, the Sultan and his government should fail in suppressing the local disturbances, if the fanatical Mussulmans should get the upper hand, and should enter into a war for the extermination of the Christian population, and especially if the Black Flag should be raised from its rest of centuries, there would be a conflagration such as even the Nineteenth Century never witnessed, in the midst of which the ancient Muscovite designs for supremacy and the fatalistic arrogance of the followers of Mohammed would be stopped and the final triumph of the Caucasian blood and of Christian civilization assured.

The news is ominous and the portents dark, but it is to be hoped that the entente cordiale between the United States and the British Empire, aided by Germany and by other great powers, may result in a combination that will avert a catastrophe that, intellectually and morally, as well as physically, would furnish more than an analogy to the destructive earth convulsions of the Twentieth Century.

The final contest between darkness and light is inevitable, in some form, but the longer peace and conventionalism are maintained, the better the prospect for a solution of ultimate questions by ideas and education, rather than by brute force and materialistic science.

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SECRETARY CARTER

READY TO LEAVE

Treasurer A. N. Kepokal had a

reminiscence of his writing master's

ferule yesterday, when he executed his

autograph for Secretary Carter to

have printed in fac simile on the

KAWAIAHAO IS GIVEN A SITE FOR PARSONAGE

(Continued from Page 1.)

back with great distinctness to the wonderful revival of 1837-1840. I remember the large number of "Inquirers" who thronged our premises in the early morning, coming to ask what they must do to be saved, or to tell their purpose of believing in and serving the Lord Christ. I remember seeing hundreds of adults from among the heathen baptized in the old grass church which stood a little makai of this stone church, where congregations of 2000, and even 4000, were wont to assemble on the Sabbath. I can remember how the communicants were so numerous that at the quarterly communion seasons it was necessary to have a demijohn of wine beneath or near the communion table from which to replenish the tankards from time to time as they became empty.

I remember the effort to raise subscriptions to build this noble edifice and how I subscribed a dollar, gradually securing the small coins, not very plenty in those days, and putting them, one at a time, into the care of my father, and how, when they amounted to a dollar, he put them back into my hands, desiring to know if I was still desirous of redeeming my pledge. Without a pang I put them all back into his hands to help build this church for the Hawaiians. Would that that sum had been a thousand times larger.

I remember being present at the laying of the corner stone of this church, on June 8, 1839, near which in those later years has been placed a tablet to my father's memory, in part by your loving and grateful assistance.

I remember how, on August 3, 1840, sixty-three years ago, multitudes of the members of this church, full of love for my dear parents, accompanied their departing teachers to the wharf to bid them good-bye, when the feebleness of my mother made it necessary to return to her native land to recruit for a season; and I remember how the wailing of the multitude became so great and overwhelming, that a missionary present at the time, was led to climb up into the rigging a little way to try to quiet the wailing by gestures and kind words.

I remember how, in my college days I was wont to hope that I might be fitted to return to my native land and take up the work in Kawaiahaao church which my father had been obliged to give up, because of my mother's feebleness.

I remember how, in 1857, seventeen years after our departure from Honolulu, on my first return to this Island, and on my way to Micronesia, in the first Morning Star, I received an earnest call from this church to become their pastor, how the venerable Christian governor of Kauai the Hon. Paul Kanou stated to the assembly, in my presence, that, as on the day on which I was born, my father had laid me in the arms of the illustrious queen of Hawaii, Kaahumanu, (who had called to inquire after the welfare of mother and child), saying as he did so, "Here is your new teacher", it would be the proper thing for me to do to fulfil this promise of my father by accepting the call to become their pastor. I remember that I replied that as the Hawaiian people had already the Bible printed in their own language, churches, schools, printing presses, Christian books and newspapers; just laws, and a civilized government, I would prefer to go with such Hawaiian Christians as might be ready, to Micronesia, to co-operate with them and the Hawaiian churches in giving similar blessings to the benighted heathen of those distant and neglected islands. For forty-six years I have been permitted to co-operate thus with them, first for six years in connection with the Hawaiian Missionary Society, and then for forty years through the Hawaiian Board. I have personally known all the twenty-one Hawaiian missionaries who have been sent out to the Gilbert Islands with the exception of the last, and now only remaining Hawaiian laborer in that group, the Rev. D. P. Mahihila, who went out while I was in New York carrying the Gilbertese Bible through the press of the American Bible Society in 1892 and 1893.

I cannot forget how, when three Gilbertese teachers had been rescued from heathenism and were sent, as foreign missionaries to the lone island of Nauru where Mr. Delaporte now is, Kawaiahaao Church Sabbath school paid their salaries for number of years, through the Hawaiian Board, and so helped us in extending the Kingdom of Christ still further Westward.

My memories of the Hawaiian missionaries with whom I have so long labored, are, in the main, delightful. I have seemed to have their confidence and love, and have thereby been still further drawn in my affections to the Hawaiian churches from whence those missionaries came, and by whom they were supported. I have loved and still love the Hawaiian churches, because Christ loves them, and because my parents loved them. I love them for the sake of the American churches who, through the American Board, expended so many thousands of dollars for them, and sent to them so many of their best men and women as teachers. I love them for their own sake.

But to return to what I was saying of my special interest in this church. While I have all these years loved it I have never regretted declining your kind call, for in 1863 God gave you your present beloved pastor whose 40th anniversary of his pastorate you have so recently and appropriately celebrated. Long may he continue to minister to your spiritual wants. By not accepting your call I was enabled to preach for years to thousands who had never heard of Jesus, to give the Gilbertese churches the entire Bible in their own tongue, to prepare them a Commentary on the Four Gospels, a Hymn and Tune Book, and a Bible Dictionary, and my dear wife was enabled, among other things, to give them their school books.

For years our health has been such that we have been compelled to do our literary work for the Gilbertese here in Honolulu. To these islands came many of our people some twenty

years ago. I cannot forget how you have welcomed many of them to your Sabbath school where for years we were permitted to teach them. You have cordially opened your doors and admitted to the church such as have from time to time applied for admission. I love you and thank you for the cordiality which you have shown to our poor people in your midst. I would show my gratitude by, in some way, helping to strengthen this church.

The American Board has lately requested the Hawaiian Board to release it of all further responsibility in carrying on the work of missions in these Hawaiian Islands. The Hawaiian Board has consented to do so. For lack of men and money it is now constrained to withdraw from the foreign work; and even to reduce the number of its home workers for the latter reason. It will have all it can do, and more, in properly helping to strengthen the things which remain among the 51 Hawaiian churches and in caring for the wants of the 65,000 Japanese and 20,000 Chinese, to say nothing of the Portuguese and Koreans.

You well know that not all the Hawaiian churches are supplied with pastors, and yet the Hawaiian Board has been considering the question of suspending the North Pacific Missionary Institute. You know that some of the churches are too small and feeble and some not sufficiently inclined to adequately support their pastors, and consequently well educated Hawaiian young men are slow to enter the ministry, and hence our Theological Seminary is in great danger of dying out, simply for lack of students. If new men be not soon prepared for the ministry, ere long many of our Hawaiian churches will be left without pastors, and be numbered with those that are now ready to perish.

In case this Seminary should be continued how can I help this church to try to be responsible for the support of one student in it? Let me now tell you of a plan of mine which would make it easy for you to do so, and at the same time the easier to support your own pastor; and how I was led to form the plan.

I have in my possession a copy of a letter written to a friend by my dear mother in December, 1842, more than three years after her departure from these Islands, extracts from which I propose to read to you which however will be better understood if I quote a sentence from a letter of my father's to Mr. Levi Chamberlain, (a former financial agent of the American Board in these Islands) which is in the archives of the Hawaiian Historical Society. In this he says, "I suppose the real extent of the land which was given me at Punahoa and 'makai' was ten times as large as the plantation at Punahoa. The enclosed twenty acres I presume will not be disputed. Though it has been a matter of some regret that the grant has not been made more productive for the furtherance of the cause of missions, I am glad to have so much of it devoted to the Academy for the children of the missionaries who are devoting their lives to the nation as can be advantageously used for that purpose."

You will note the expression which my father uses in which he speaks of Punahoa as having been given to him, Rev. Rufus Anderson, D.D., long the Foreign Secretary of the American Board, in his history of the Sandwich Islands Mission, confirms the truth of the above statement, when on page 259, he uses this language, "In 1829, just before starting on his fatal expedition in search of sandal wood, Boki gave Punahoa to the Rev. Hiram Bingham, and Mr. Bingham, before leaving the Islands in 1846, generously gave it to the mission school which afterwards became Oahu College. He is therefore to be numbered among its founders."

With these prefatory statements before you, you will, as I have said, be better able to understand the tenor of the following extracts from the letter of my mother to which I have referred above, in which she says: "When Punahoa passed into other hands, I endeavored to regard it as a matter which the public good required; and though thoughts of public good of another kind had filled my mind, drawn forth my plans, and moved my feeble frame to many an hour's hard labor on that land, my thoughts were not disturbed by it. I had always indulged a pleasant kind of assurance that I was not laboring in vain, nor spending my strength for naught. There had been for some three or four years connected with my efforts at Punahoa

than finding for myself 'quiet retreat from the noise and bustle of Honolulu'. The more I contemplated my object the more it magnified in my view. I saw in it I supposed, the permanent support of the preaching of the Gospel in the First Church of Honolulu, independent of funds appropriated expressly to extending the Redeemer's kingdom among the unevangelized.

"Very much of the labor on the land (by members of Kawaiahaao church) was gratuitous. To me there was a fitness in that, regarding it in anticipation at least, as the inheritance of the congregation. But the parsonage I had given up; my charming home I could give up. There is one object for which I labored—that church; my thoughts turn there, and I am disengaged."

Every time I read this letter (and I have read it often) my heart is touched with its pathos. Are not yours also by the spirit of love which breathes in it for Kawaiahaao church? Notice this expression, "There is one object for which I have labored—that church—my thought turn there and I am disengaged." While she endeavored to regard the transfer of Punahoa into other hands as a matter that public good required yet "thoughts of public good of another kind" (to use her own words) filled her mind. The more she contemplated her object the more it magnified in her view. She had seen in it the permanent support of the Gospel in the First Church in Honolulu. She did not forget that very much of the labor on the land by Kawaiahaao church people in building that great stone wall and cultivating the soil had been gratuitous; but she felt that there was a fitness in this fact, as she had regarded the benefit to be derived from Punahoa as "the inheritance of the congregation."

How I longed in some way the desires of my sainted mother, who so

many years ago fell asleep in Jesus, might in part be realized in my day. I am hoping to meet her soon in the better land; and think you not she will rejoice with me when I come to tell her what plans I formed to help carry out her early wishes and the spirit of her purposes of love toward Kawaiahaao church, and how I was permitted by your pastor to lay these plans before his congregation on this my seventy-second birthday in the form of the following definite propositions:

Not long ago I was the owner of a lot of land at Punahoa lying south of the College Campus which lot was once a part of my father's Punahoa Estate which he gave to Oahu College. This lot I purchased twenty-two years ago from the Trustees of Oahu College when its value was not one-eighth of what it now is. It contains about 13,700 square feet, or nearly one-third of an acre. It has a frontage of 87 feet on Bingham street, (so named in honor of my father by the Trustees of Oahu College). The lot is 200 feet deep, and 49 feet wide at the mauka end. It adjoins Mr. George H. Robertson's valuable property on the Ewa side at the head of Artesian street. It is only one minute's walk from it to the Rapid Transit Line at the corner of Bingham and Alexander streets, Easy connection with the sewer-main on Bingham street can be made. The lot has been assessed this year at \$1,900. Its real value is at least \$1,250.

In 1900 I gave this land to my only living son Hiram. He has since then given me the refusal of the repurchase at any time for the object which will appear below, with the \$1000 legacy which was bequeathed to me by my sister Miss Elizabeth Bingham who died in Nov., 1899, and who, in her will, stated that if I was not living at the time of her death \$500 of the above amount should be given to my nearest legal heirs and the remaining \$500 to the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions for educational work at the Gilbert Islands. This sister of mine was not only interested in the mission work in the Gilberts, but was a friend and teacher of the Hawaiian girls for many years, and for a number of years Principal of Kawaiahaao Seminary. Her remains lie in the adjoining mission cemetery, just under the shadow of this great church, where also lie those of my two brothers, the oldest of whom was the first individual to be interred there, and whose funeral was the first Christian funeral to be observed in this city so far as is known. Many are the links which bind me to Kawaiahaao.

In a letter of Nov. 30, 1902, my son writes, "In regard to your plan for a parsonage for Kawaiahaao; as far as I am concerned I have no objection whatever, nor do I know of any objection to your proposition. I am perfectly willing to sell for a site for such a parsonage." This was on Saturday afternoon when Mr. Henry was absent, but all formalities had been completed with through the High Sheriff who now holds \$1000 in U. S. gold coin in lieu of the person of Conductor Pixley.

Manager Ballentyne stated last evening that he expected Pixley to go to work this morning. Pixley himself has been extended considerable sympathy in his unfortunate predicament. The ten conductors have deposited \$100 apiece to make up the required sum.

It is said that the money came from another source than the pockets of the men who deposited the same and that the political influence of the large membership of the motormen's or conductor's union was an important factor in securing the necessary amount.

JONES WILL PLEAD.

The reserved plea of Edward M. Jones, arraigned on Saturday for the murder of Mrs. Linda K. Jones, will be made by his counsel, A. G. M. Robertson this morning, before Judge Lindsay. The charge of murdering Mrs. Parmenter has not yet been entered.

JONES'S PLAN.

When Jones told Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth the story of his frustrated plan of escape he stated to the sheriff that his original intention in crossing to the windward side of the Island was to get over to Koolau.

Once there, with the few remaining cartridges in his revolver, he purposed holding up Captain Moses and forcing the skipper at the muzzle of the pistol to put sail on his schooner and convey him to Kailua, Hawaii, where he once lived in earlier days.

"Once in Kailua," said Jones to the sheriff, "you never would have got me, I know the place too well."

Jones had no definite plan of action arranged with regard to landing from the schooner and went no further than the resolve to compel Captain Moses to do his bidding. As is known he failed to cross the range at all and starvation and exposure brought him in a voluntary prisoner.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

church, that we may the better help her to "strengthen the things which remain, ere we, in the near future, leave the church militant to join the church triumphant, our mortal remains to await the glorious resurrection of the redeemed just under the shadow of Kawaiahaao church."

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UNVEILING THE TABLET.

Following the address of Queen Kaahumanu was unveiled with simple ceremony. Hiram Bingham III, a grandson of the founder of the church, made a brief address as the tablet which concealed the tablet was removed. He exhorted the Hawaiians to follow the leadership of the good Queen Kaahumanu and to emulate as the resolve to compel Captain Moses to do his bidding. As is known he failed to cross the range at all and starvation and exposure brought him in a voluntary prisoner.

BINAMU, KA LUA.

GIVEN IN HAWAIIAN.

Rev. H. H. Parker, pastor of Kawaiahaao, read a translation of the address in Hawaiian, and it was listened to with earnest attention by the native congregation.

NOTHING LIKE EXPERIENCE.

"One truth learned by actual experience does more good than ten experiences one hears about." Tell a man that Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy will cure cholera morbus and he will most likely forget it before the end of the day. Let him have a severe attack of that disease, feel that he is about to die, use this remedy, and learn from his own experience how quickly it gives relief, and he will remember it all his life. For sale by all Dealers and Druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawa.

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PIXLEY A FREE MAN

Conductor Witness Gives Cash Bail.

BIG HOTEL ADVERTISES

Spending Much Cash for Hawaii's Benefit.

POLITICAL POT NOW BOILING

After the work of the primaries, the tenseness of the local political situation has, for the present, slackened. Many of the delegates openly avow their satisfaction at the temporary cessation of excitement. The entrance of fresh candidates for county offices is now the chief topic of conversation. New names are suggested, asserted and denied in one breath.

The result of the elections has undoubtedly brought new Richmonds into the county field in the shape of those who have tested their popularity to their own satisfaction. The most prominent of these later additions is Henry Vida whose victory in the Fifth presents him in a line with William Davidge and Harry Murray, both well supported. A. V. Gear has been mentioned as a candidate but denies the allegation.

T. McCool Stewart asserts that the Vida victory was gained through the aid of the police faction and lays stress on the fact that Warden Henry was at the head of the counting. Vida is also mentioned as temporary chairman of the convention, though Senator Crabbe, as chairman of the Territorial Committee, will call the meeting to order. The Senator is prominently spoken of as the permanent chairman.

The Home Rulers remain mysterious concerning their primaries. A member of their central committee announced yesterday afternoon that primaries were to be held last night in the various precincts. He claimed not to know the meeting places but supposed they would be at the houses of the several presidents. "We merely send our messages round," he concluded, "we have no money for waggonettes and advertising."

A meeting of the Home Rule committee was held yesterday morning, but the subject of primaries was not approached. President Kalanakalani leaves for Maui today, it is said, to generally round up the party. Other members of the central committee state that primaries will be held in the middle of the month. Reports of backsliding of prominent Home Rulers are vigorously denied by the native leaders, but N. Fernandez and George Kala are claimed to have avowedly espoused Republicanism since the primaries.

There are still no contestants against A. M. Brown for sheriff and Tax Assessor Pratt for the assessorship. J. W. Catheart is said to be a candidate for county attorney. W. T. Rawlins is the other applicant for this office. Charles Hustace stands prominently for treasurer.

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"One truth learned by actual experience does more good than ten experiences one hears about." Tell a man that Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agts.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co. of Berlin.

Fortuna General Insurance Co. of Berlin.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., General Agents.

General Insurance Co. for Sea River and Land Transport of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

YOUR SUGAR CROP

Depends on the right quantity and quality of Ammonites it has to feed upon. Nitrogen (Ammonia) being the principal material removed from the soil by sugar cane.

A few dollars' worth of

Nitrate of Soda

(The Standard Ammoniate)

fed to each acre of growing cane will give surprising results.

Planters should read our Bulletins giving results of Agricultural Experiment Station trials. They are sent free. Send name on Post Card.

WILLIAM S. MYERS, Director, 12-16 John St., New York, U. S. A.

THE CLIFTON

T. K. JAMES, Proprietor.

Private apartments, en suite and single. Finest appointed and furnished house in Hawaii. Mosquito proof throughout. Hotel street, near Alakea.

Mrs. Julia Mary Gomez died last evening after a long illness. The funeral will take place Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock from the Catholic Cathedral. Mrs. Gomez was the wife of J. M. Gomez who has been a clarionet player in the band for twenty-four years. H. H. Williams will have charge of the funeral.

CONFIDENCE

said Lord Chatham, "is a plant of slow growth." People believe in things that they see, and in a broad sense they are right. What is sometimes called blind faith is not faith at all. There must be reason and fact to form a foundation for trust. In regard to a medicine or remedy, for example, people ask, "Has it cured others?" Have cases like mine been relieved by it? Is it in harmony with the truths of modern science, and has it a record above suspicion? If so, it is worthy of confidence; and if I am ever attacked by any of the maladies for which it is commended I shall resort to it in full belief in its power to help me." On these lines

WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION has won its high reputation among medical men, and the people of all civilized countries. They trust it for the same reason that they trust in the familiar laws of nature or in the action of common things. This effective remedy is palatable as honey and contains the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. It quickly eradicates the poisonous, disease-breeding acids and other toxic matters from the system; regulates and promotes the normal action of the organs, gives vigorous appetite and digestion, and is infallible in Prostration—following Fevers, etc.—Scrofula, Influenza, Asthma, Wasting Diseases, Throat and Lung Troubles, etc. Dr. W. A. Young, of Canada, says: "Your tasteless preparation of cod liver oil has given me uniformly satisfactory results, my patients having been of all ages." It is a product of the skill and science of to-day and is successful after the old style modes of treatment have been appealed to in vain. Sold by all chemists.

VANILLA CULTURE IN HAWAII.

(Continued from page 6.) until the next day. During this time the vanilla turns dark brown and sweats freely. The vanilla remains in the box from 2 p.m. until 10 a.m. The box is then opened, the vanilla examined, spread on the platform and repacked as during the preceding day. This is repeated until sufficiently sweated. This may be accomplished in 4 days, but with unfavorable weather it may require two weeks.

Pods which have remained partly green after the first sweating should be separated, spread out in the sun, the colored parts covered with several thicknesses of white cloth, so as to expose only the green parts to the sun. This is done to cure all parts of the pods equally. Pods which have split during the first sweating are wrapped with thread and the split part covered with white cloth when exposed to the sun.

The sweating having been completed, the vanilla is spread out on trays in single layers. The following days the trays with the vanilla are set out in the sun for a few hours and otherwise dried in the shade. The last drying is done only in the shade, and the trays are covered with cheesecloth to keep off the dust. Fully dried vanilla is packed in tin boxes and covered with cloth.

The finished article has a well developed aroma, feels dry but pliable and has a dark brown color. After remaining in the tin boxes for several weeks, the vanilla is classified and put up in bundles. These bundles are packed in tin boxes, which are lined with oil paper of correct dimensions. One month later these boxes are opened, carefully examined, damaged packages removed, opened and cared for, good packages of the same size substituted, the boxes closed, soldered and labelled.

To provide against loss during rainy weather, the sweating must be accomplished by artificial heat. Good results can be obtained by the use of a bake oven or coffee-drying house. The vanilla is put up in packages of certain size and shape and wrapped in woolen blankets and mats to prevent overheating. The drying can be completed in a heated drying house.

The sorting, curing, drying, classifying and packing must be done by an experienced man. A well equipped central curing establishment with an experienced foreman would, therefore, be very desirable from an economical point of view.

Yield. This has never been properly ascertained in Hawaii. The wild vanilla plant of Mexico bears one, two and rarely five pods, all of superior quality. Two cultivated and hand pollinated plants at Moanalua, Oahu, produced 300 pods in 1902, and 150 pods in 1903, about one-fourth being of good size and quality. This only indicates what may be accomplished by cultivation, but is neither practicable nor advisable on a large plantation. Plants yielding a very heavy crop may become exhausted. The roots, and sometimes the stalk, rot away or the vines turn yellowish green, the leaves become soft and white, the tendrils dry and the whole plant dies. A yield of 10 pods for ordinary and 20 or even 25 pods for strong, healthy plants, should be a safe limit. On a basis of 10 pods per plant, 2 plants to each support, and 650 supports per acre, a yield of 13,600 pods would be secured. One thousand and average good pods weigh 45 pounds, and dry to half their volume and about one-fifth their weight during the curing process; 13,000 pods weigh 585 pounds, and the finished article about 120 pounds. At least one-half of this should be of superior quality and sell for \$6 to \$9 per pound, f. o. b. Honolulu. The balance would bring from \$1.25 to \$4 per pound. This would give a return of not less than \$45 per acre. This, however, can only be accomplished when a fair portion of the finished article is of superior quality.

Diseases. All the vanilla reported to be growing on these islands has been inspected by an expert of this Station and found free from fungus or other diseases, as well as from the various insect pests which affect this plant in other countries. Should any of them make their appearance, planters are requested to at once notify this Station, giving particulars and mailing a specimen of vine affected.

More detailed information in regard to the cultivation, curing and classifying of vanilla will be given in a bulletin which will be issued by this Station whenever the growth of the industry demands it.

FRANK E. CONTER, Assistant.

TEN BOLD ASSERTIONS

Regarding Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy.

- It affords quick relief in cases of colic, cholera morbus and pains in the stomach.
- It never fails to effect a cure in the most severe cases of dysentery and diarrhoea.
- It is a sure cure for chronic diarrhoea.
- It can always be depended upon in cases of cholera infantum.
- It cures epidemical dysentery.
- It prevents bilious colic.
- It is prompt and effective in curing all bowel complaints.
- It never produces bad results.
- It is pleasant and safe to take.
- It has saved the lives of more people than any other medicine in the world.

These are old assertions to make regarding any medicine, but there is abundant proof of every one of the above statements regarding this remedy. Every household should have a bottle at hand. Get it today. It may save a life. All Dealers and Druggists sell it. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

YOUNG CHINESE COMMITTED SUICIDE

Lately Visited China But Was Driven Out Because of His Bow Wong Record in Honolulu.

Political interest now centers on the county convention which will be held the evening of Monday, September 14. That leaves but two weeks for the making of county slates and the breaking of them. And there is still a lack of candidates for the positions which the convention will have at its disposal.

The indications now are, that the convention will be held in Progress hall. Senator Crabbe, as chairman of the Republican Central Committee, will probably call the convention to order. There is still to be organized the county central committee, but the chances are that nothing will be done for its organization before the convention day. Crabbe is talked of as chairman of the smaller committee as well.

The Boyd-Clark-Stewart combination is being given little consideration in the anti-convention talk. The overwhelming defeat of that faction in the seventh has put the Boyd crowd almost entirely out of the convention, though there is no telling what trades of support will bring out before September 14. Boyd has five delegates in the first of the Fourth, and he also has two or three in the third of the same district. The Kakaako district may also develop one or two delegates for him, though he has absolutely nothing to hope for in the second, sixth and eighth. The fourth precinct also will give some support to the Boyd faction.

In the fifth, the defeat of Stewart was a severe blow, but there is talk of trades by which Boyd will get some support from Vida's crowd. The eighth also gives him a few delegates. Taken altogether it is asserted that Boyd can muster but little more than a third of the number of delegates to the convention, and all of them cannot be counted upon. Trading is what is likely to play the mischief in the convention.

Another danger is in the lack of united support for some candidates for supervisor. The greatest shyness seems to exist in the race for supervisor and the good candidates are scarcest for that office where the best men will be required.

The district of Ewa intends to come into the convention with a strong endorsement for J. A. Low for supervisor. Ewa precinct claims to be entitled to one of the supervisors at large, and a big fight will be made from the outside against having the entire seven supervisors picked from Honolulu. The Fifth is entitled to two men and the Fourth has the same number. The other three supervisors to which Oahu is entitled can be taken from the county at large.

The Ewa precinct intends to make a hard fight for one of the supervisors. At the primary meeting Friday evening the delegation was instructed to work for the nomination of Jas. A. Low for supervisor. He is the first choice, and the second choice is Geo. Ashley, with John de Fries as the third man. Ewa claims to pay one-fourth of the taxes on the island, and so says she is entitled to at least one-seventh of the representation.

The Keaau precinct intends to make a hard fight for one of the supervisors. At the primary meeting Friday evening the delegation was instructed to work for the nomination of Jas. A. Low for supervisor. He is the first choice, and the second choice is Geo. Ashley, with John de Fries as the third man. Ewa claims to pay one-fourth of the taxes on the island, and so says she is entitled to at least one-seventh of the representation.

The Waiapu precinct there was but one ticket—Archie Mahaulu, W. W. Goodale, Andrew Cox and Oscar Cox.

There has been a good deal of discussion of the nominees for supervisors but few men have openly announced themselves.

For some of the other county offices there seems to be a well settled slate. A. M. Brown, it is conceded, will get the nomination for sheriff without opposition in the convention. Assessor J. W. Pratt has little or no opposition for the nomination for tax assessor.

W. T. Rawlins is the only active candidate for county attorney, with Stewart out of the way, and the plum will probably fall into his lap.

For treasurer, S. E. Damon can have the nomination if he wants it. He has not said he wanted it yet.

The biggest fight seems to be for the county clerkship. Wm. Savidge, who is the present Land Court Registrar, is after the job, and so is Harry Murray of the Public Works office and H. C. Vida. The race will likely be a pretty one.

We'll send you a sample free upon request.

SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl Street, New York.

LOOKING FOR CANDIDATES

What Convention May Bring Forth.

SPRING HUMOURS

Complete External and Internal Treatment

Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA OINTMENT, to instantly allay itching, irritation, and inflammation and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure the most torturing disfiguring skin, scalp, and blood humours, rashes, itchings, and irritations, with loss of hair, when the best physicians, and all other remedies fail.

Sold throughout the world. Also, Dr. Towns & Co., Sydney, N. S. W.; So. Africa, Cape Town, Durban, and Port Elizabeth; Potter Drug and Chem. Corp., sole Importers, U. S. A. "How to Cure Spring Humours," post free.



DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

Coughs, Colds, Asthma and Bronchitis.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE—Vice Chancellor SIR W. PAGES WOOD stated publicly in court that DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE; that the whole story of the defendant, Freeman, was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to. See the Times, July 18, 1884.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN OF EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep WITHOUT PEAHEADACHE, and INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted. IN THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR CHOLERA, DYSENTERY and DIARRHOEA.

The General Board of Health, London, reports that it ACTS as a CHARM; one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. Gibson, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "Two doses completely cured me of diarrhoea."

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the true palliative in NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER, TOOTHACHE, RHEUMATISM.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE rapidly cuts short all attacks of EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC, PALPITATION, HYSTERIA.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The immense sale of this Remedy has given rise to many unscrupulous imitations.

N. B.—Every bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the Government stamp the name of the Inventor, DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE. Sold in bottles, 11s. 6d., 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d., by all chemists.

Sole Manufacturers, J. T. Davenport, Limited, London.

Talked to Napoleon.

Probably the only living man in America who ever talked with Napoleon Bonaparte is Dr. Johann Jacob Eisenhut, aged 103, of Denver. Dr. Eisenhut was born in Herisau, Appenzell-Ausserrhoden, Switzerland, and was a farm boy. He grew up into a stout, husky youth, looking older than he really was. He was working in the fields one day when, as he stopped a moment to rest, after the fashion of the man with the hoe, he saw soldiers coming. In that quiet rural community the flash of a military uniform was a novelty, and the farm boy's blood was at once on fire with the excitement of the occasion. It was the army of France on the march, led by the fighting Emperor, who carved continents and whittled out nations as cabinet makers carved wood and sculptors stone. Brilliantly the sun flashed on the long line of uniforms and was reflected from the polished caparisons of the Emperor's escort. The farm boy leaned over the fence and looked just as boys now look at passing troops. The Emperor saw the boy and pulled up his horse to speak to him.

"You are a square-built, stocky lad," the Emperor said. "You would make a fine soldier."

The keen eyes of the world conqueror flashed down upon young Eisenhut admiringly, and yet half in calculation, as if he had a mind to draft the youth into his army. But Dr. Eisenhut says he would have considered this a great misfortune. He was somewhat abashed and trembled a little as he spoke in reply to the world's greatest soldier:

"Thank you, but I have no wish to be a soldier."

The Emperor laughed, made some joking remark to the members of his staff and passed on, but Eisenhut always remembered the meeting with the conqueror and the look of power on that imperial face. Dr. Eisenhut recalls every detail of this wonderful incident.—Denver Post.

• • •

Sergeant Miller of the National Guard is realizing now that soldiering is a more serious job than he first thought. As no dishonorably discharged soldier can hold a Federal position, Miller was quick to ask a new trial of the court at which he poked fun during his trial.

• • •

Wilcox says the Home Rule primaries are to be held tonight. The unusual secrecy which has been displayed over the date for these primaries indicates that some one has been trying to fix things.

• • •

Miss McDonald is a graduate of the Normal School at Truro, N. T. She formerly was a teacher at Hampton, N. S.; and at Haverhill, Mass. She has taught in the Hawaiian Islands for four years, the last two of which have been at the Normal School in Honolulu. She will take the English department at the Seminary.

Miss McDonald is a graduate of Dalhousie College, Halifax, N. S. She is going to the Island of Hawaii.

It is expected that Archibald Dodds will take the mechanical department at Lahainaluna. Peter Pasco will give the boys instruction in growing taro.

At the Pioneer Mill a new building is in process of construction. It measures about seventy-five feet by forty. Two new boilers have been set; also new settling tanks.

LAHAINA NEWS FROM MAUI PAPER

Our Merry-Making Minstrels gave a highly successful and very amusing entertainment at the Lahaina Sacred Heart school last Saturday evening. The names of the performers are as follows: Karl Roendaal, E. Dunn, H. Icard, D. Espinda, A. Freitas, Franc Nunen, Robert Apuna and Moses Till.

After a charming overture the first piece on the programme was a characteristic minstrel performance, reflecting much credit upon the leader, the end men and all others engaged. The jokes and conundrums were very comical and well chosen. The other pieces were a colloquy between a merchant and two drummers, medical comedy introducing several local allusions and whittled out nations as cabinet makers carved wood and sculptors stone. Brilliantly the sun flashed on the long line of uniforms and was reflected from the polished caparisons of the Emperor's escort. The farm boy leaned over the fence and looked just as boys now look at passing troops. The Emperor saw the boy and pulled up his horse to speak to him.

"You are a square-built, stocky lad," the Emperor said. "You would make a fine soldier."

The next term of the Kindergarten will commence on Monday, Sept. 7. There will be no change of teachers at present.

Mr. Henry Dickenson rode to his favorite mountain resort last week, but found the path obstructed by a tangle of thickets.

BIG DAY'S CALENDAR

Question of Fees Ruled on by De Bolt.

Judge De Bolt had a docket of seventeen cases at Circuit Court chambers yesterday.

George P. Castle was appointed administrator of the estate of the late Dr. George Pierce Andrews under a bond of \$10,000. W. L. Howard, P. M. Pond and Harry Armitage were appointed appraisers of the estate. The administrator filed his bond with W. A. Bowen as surety.

Accounts of C. P. Iaukea, guardian of Kaana, a person of unsound mind, were referred to P. D. Kellet, Jr., for examination. W. A. Whiting, attorney for the guardian, requested such reference, stating that it was also the desire of Mr. Dunne, administrator of the estate of Kaana, deceased.

In the partition suit of M. F. Scott vs. E. N. Philip et al., the petition of W. A. Wall, commissioner, for leave to sell real estate came up. W. C. Achi appeared for the petitioner, Lyle A. Dickey for himself as owner of a share in the land company and C. W. A. Ford as amicus curiae. Mr. Achi answering questions said notice by publication had been given but he did not have the affidavit thereof with him. He had no objection to a continuance. Judge De Bolt continued the hearing until Thursday, when Mr. Achi is to show the court that it has jurisdiction. The Kona plantation and the Kapiolani Estate are interested in the matter.

The will of William Phillips was admitted to probate and Cecil Brown appointed executor under a bond of \$25,000. J. R. Galt, P. H. Burnett and P. D. Kellet, Jr., were appointed appraisers.

SETTLEMENT APPROVED.

In the matter of the estate of Israel Fisher, the account of David Dayton, guardian of the minors, was approved and he discharged. The joint petition of David Dayton and Hannah Fisher was also granted, with the effect of confirming the settlement of the estate between Hannah Fisher and Maggie Fisher, her daughter-in-law.

The accounts of W. L. Howard, administrator of the estate of August Kraft, deceased, were referred to J. A. Matthewman as master.

Accounts of Lau Ng, administrator of the estate of Lau Sun Mee, deceased, were approved and he was discharged. Kamakauhau Woolsey vs. Ching Lum, on motion to set demurmer for hearing went over until Friday.

PARTITION DECREED.

Judge De Bolt signed the decree of partition in accordance with the report of Olaf Sorenson, commissioner, in the suit of Keahi (w) vs. Niuau Iaukea et al. Prior to this the court ordered that plaintiff should pay one-half of the costs and all of the defendants the other half equally.

DECISION.

Judge De Bolt yesterday afternoon rendered a decision sustaining without prejudice, the several demurrers in the suit of Kala et al vs Moses Keliiluhulu et al., bill to cancel a lease.

The Club Stables case remitted by the Supreme Court for further proceedings was continued, under an objection to Judge De Bolt as disqualified raised by Mr. Robertson for plaintiff, until Thursday.

Peacock vs. Vida was continued until Friday.

DECISION APPEALED.

Henry E. Highton, for plaintiffs, has filed an exception to Judge De Bolt's decision sustaining the demurmer in the case of A. J. da Estrella vs. Chae, M. Le Blond.

A. M. Shields vs. David Land and Henry Waterhouse Trust Co., et al., garnishee, is dismissed by plaintiff, the debt sued for having been paid.

TERM CASES.

Judge De Bolt, after hearing argument on jurisdiction, ruled that the

case of the Oriental Life Insurance Co. vs. C. Winau et al. was a term and not a chambers matter, therefore declining to determine it in vacation.

Following the previous ruling, the court declined to hear the motion to substitute plaintiff in the two cases of C. Ming Hym vs. Wong Kwal et al., being term matters.

FEES ARE ALLOWED.

Judge De Bolt overruled the points raised by P. D. Kellet, Jr., master on the James Gay estate accounts, that a trustee had no authority to charge an attorney's fee for filing the report and account of trustees.

The same ruling was made on the objection of M. T. Simonton, master on the account of Cecil Brown, guardian of Mary Alice Porter, a minor. In both cases the court allowed the fees as charged. In the Porter case the principal of the estate had been increased by \$1000 the past year through transfers of balances from the income accounts.

Accounts were approved in both cases.

ACCESSION TO BAR.

David L. Withington took the oath as an attorney in all the courts of the Territory before Chief Justice Frear yesterday. His petition shows that he was born at Newbury, Mass., on February 2, 1854, that he graduated both in Harvard College and the Boston University of Law, that his study of law began in June, 1874, that he was admitted to practice in Massachusetts June 20, 1876, and since then in California and the Supreme Court of the United States, etc. Bishop H. B. Resnick furnishes a certificate of character with the petition, in which he says on the strength of an acquaintance of many years at San Diego, California:

"Mr. Withington was known to the bench and the bar of San Diego and elsewhere in the State not only as a lawyer of excellent ability and large experience, but as a man of exceptionally high character and unquestioned probity.

"The community knew him as one who was always interested in all that tended to benefit or uplift the city, county or State. Mr. Geo. W. Marston, easily San Diego's first citizen, wrote me recently: 'Withington's decision to go to Honolulu threw us into consternation. How shall we do without him in city and State affairs where he has been so masterful?'

William Mossman, Jr., has taken the oath on renewal of license to practice in the lower courts.

DEMURRERS.

Eben P. Low has entered a demurser to the complaint of J. S. Low, some of the grounds being as follows: The complaint is not addressed to the chief Judge of the court. It does not state the time when the alleged request by defendant to plaintiff to perform the services in question was made. The complaint does not lay any venue or allege any place where the alleged cause of action arose.

J. Alfred Magoo demurs to the complaint against himself and Thomas Fitch, "on the ground that no literal copy of the check or bill of exchange upon which the alleged cause of action is predicated is annexed to the said complaint."

Sorenson's Wharf Bids

In the Sorenson's wharf bids opened in the Public Works department yesterday, Cotton Bros. & Co. gave the lowest for construction, L. M. Whitehouse for piles and John Onderkirk for lumber needed in repairs and for paving. The bids were as follows:

Construction—Henry De Fries, \$15,800; Cotton Bros. & Co., \$14,927; John Onderkirk, \$15,733; L. M. Whitehouse, \$15,555.

Piles—De Fries, \$106; C. B. & Co., \$110; Onderkirk, \$115; Whitehouse, \$100.

Lumber, per M. ft.—De Fries, \$50; C. B. & Co., \$47.50; Onderkirk, \$45; Whitehouse, \$50.

Paving, per sq. ft.—De Fries, 22 cents; C. B. & Co., 23 cents; Onderkirk, 20 cents; Whitehouse, 24½ cents.

Popular Machines Arrive.

The Pioneer Motor Car Co., at the corner of Alakea and Merchant streets, are happy people today on account of the arrival yesterday by the steamer Alaskan of the first shipment of Oldsmobiles. The manufacturers of these celebrated machines are so busy with orders that the local firm have been waiting four months for this order to be shipped, although the factory is turning out thirty machines a day. The agents here are fortunate in securing a machine of such wonderful simplicity and reliability; also one that they can sell at such a reasonable price.

SHELTER ON HALEAKALA

Plans Are Made for a New Summit Cave.

LADY MASON'S ENTERTAIN

The Eastern Stars Give a Grand Ball.

BY AUTHORITY.

TERRITORY OF HAWAII

Treasurer's office, Honolulu, Oahu.

In re Dissolution of the Wolters Waldron Company, Limited.

Whereas, the Wolters Waldron Company, Limited, a corporation established and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the Territory of Hawaii, has pursuant to law in such cases made and provided, duly filed in this office, a petition for the dissolution of the said corporation, together with a certificate thereto annexed as required by law.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given to any and all persons that have been or are now interested in any manner whatsoever in the said corporation, that objections to the granting of the said petition must be filed in this office on or before the 28th day of September and that any person or persons desiring to be heard thereon must be in attendance at the office of the undersigned, in the Capitol Building, Honolulu, at 12 o'clock of said day, to show cause, if any, why said petition should not be granted.

A. N. KEPOIKAI,
Treasurer Territory of Hawaii.
Honolulu, July 11th, 1903
2504 to Sept. 25th.

FORECLOSURES

ASSIGNEE OF MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF INTENTION TO FORECLOSE AND OF SALE.

A. W. ANDERSON AND WIFE.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in that certain mortgage dated the 31st day of October, 1900, made by Augustus W. Anderson, and Hannah Anderson, his wife, of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, to Henry Waterhouse Company, and recorded in Liber 215 on page 229, et seq., which said mortgage was duly assigned to Charles Notley, Sr., by document dated January 30th, 1901, of record in Liber 215 on page 479, A. Lidgate and Cecil Brown, Trustees under the Last Will and Testament of said Charles Notley, Sr., deceased, intended to foreclose said mortgage for the breach of the conditions in said mortgage contained, to wit, the non-payment of interest of interest when due.

Notice is hereby given that all and singular the lands, tenements and hereditaments in said mortgage described, will be sold at public auction at the salesroom of Jas. F. Morgan, on Kaahumanu street, Honolulu aforesaid, on Saturday, the 19th day of September, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon of that day.

The property covered by said mortgage is: That certain lot of land at Kulaokahua, Makiki, Honolulu, bounded and particularly described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the makai side of Lunalilo street, six hundred feet North 68° 48' West from the westerly corner of Lunalilo and Keeaumoku streets, the same being the Northerly corner of Lot 11, and running thence by true Meridian, as follows:

1. S. 21° 12' W. 90 feet along Lot 10;

2. N. 68° 48' W. 33 3-10 feet; thence

3. N. 21° 12' E. 90 feet along the remaining one-third of Lot 11 to the makai line of Lunalilo street; thence

4. S. 68° 48' E. 33 3-10 feet along said makai line of Lunalilo street to the point of beginning, containing an area of 3000 square feet, more or less; the said lot above described being a portion of Lot 11, Block A, Gear, Lansing & Co. Baseball Tract.

Terms: Cash U. S. Gold Coin.

Deeds: At the expense of purchaser.

Dated Honolulu, August 15th, 1903.

A. LIDGATE,
CECIL BROWN,
Executors and Trustees under the Last Will and Testament of Charles Notley, Sr., deceased,
2513-5-T

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF INTENTION TO FORECLOSE AND OF SALE.

CHAS. E. MOORE AND WIFE.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in that certain mortgage dated the 3rd day of April, 1901, made by Chas. E. Moore and Mary T. Moore, his wife, of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, to Cecil Brown, Trustee, and recorded in Liber 221 on page 180, et seq., the said Cecil Brown, Trustee, intends to foreclose said mortgage for the breach of the conditions in said mortgage contained, to wit, the non-payment of interest and principal when due.

Notice is also given that all and singular the lands, tenements and hereditaments in said mortgage described will be sold at public auction at the salesroom of Jas. F. Morgan, on Kaahumanu street, Honolulu aforesaid, on Saturday, the 19th day of September, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon of that day.

The property covered by said mortgage is: To M. G. Silva by deed of record in Liber 216, page 220.

A. LIDGATE,
CECIL BROWN,
Executors and Trustees under the Last Will and Testament of Charles Notley, Sr., deceased,
2513-5-T

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF INTENTION TO FORECLOSE AND OF SALE.

CHAS. E. MOORE AND WIFE.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in that certain mortgage dated the 3rd day of April, 1901, made by Chas. E. Moore and Mary T. Moore, his wife, of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, to Cecil Brown, Trustee, and recorded in Liber 221 on page 180, et seq., the said Cecil Brown, Trustee, intends to foreclose said mortgage for the breach of the conditions in said mortgage contained, to wit, the non-payment of interest and principal when due.

Notice is also given that all and singular the lands, tenements and hereditaments in said mortgage described will be sold at public auction at the salesroom of Jas. F. Morgan, on Kaahumanu street, Honolulu aforesaid, on Saturday, the 19th day of September, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon of that day.

The property covered by said mortgage is: All that certain piece of land situated at Kulackahua, Honolulu, Oahu, and more particularly described as follows:

Lot No. 11, Block A—Beginning at a point on the makai side of Lunalilo street, 600 feet northwest of the west corner of Keeaumoku and Lunalilo streets and run by true Meridian:

S. 21° 12' W. 90 feet along Lot 10;

Block A; thence

N. 68° 48' W. 50 feet along Lot 11;

Block A; thence

N. 21° 12' E. 90 feet along Lot 12;

Block A; thence

S. 68° 48' E. 50 feet along Lunalilo street to initial point. Area 4500 square feet, more or less, and being the same premises conveyed to the said mortgagor, Chas. E. Moore, by deed dated April 3rd, 1901.

Terms: Cash, U. S. Gold Coin.

Deeds: At the expense of purchaser.

Dated Honolulu, August 15th, 1903.

CECIL BROWN, TRUSTEE,
MORTGAGEE.

2513-5-T

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF INTENTION TO FORECLOSE AND OF SALE.

CECIL BROWN.

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the power of sale contained in that certain mortgage dated April 29th, 1901, made by J. M. Monsarrat of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, as mortgagor, and Annie S. Parke, of said Honolulu, as mortgagee, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds in said Honolulu in Liber 221, on pages 329, 330 and 331, the mortgagee intends to foreclose the said mortgage for condition broken, to wit: the non-payment of principal and interest when due. Notice is likewise given that the property conveyed by the said mortgage will be sold at public auction at the auction rooms of James F. Morgan, 847 Kaahumanu street, Honolulu aforesaid, on Saturday, the 3rd day of October, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon.

The property covered by said mortgage is described as follows:

All those certain pieces or parcels of land situated at Kalalau, District of Napali, Island of Kauai, Territory of Hawaii aforesaid, containing in all an area of 16 1/2-100 acres, and more particularly described in R. P. (Grant) No. 2170, R. P. (Grant) No. 2418, and R. P. (Grant) No. 1954 and being the same premises that were conveyed to the said mortgagor by Kaoliho (w) and Kealoha (k), her husband, by deed of date of said mortgage. Together with all the improvements, privileges and appurtenances thereunto belonging.

ANNIE S. PARKE,
Mortgagee.

By her attorney in fact,

W. C. PARKE.

Terms: Cash, U. S. Gold Coin. Deeds at expense of purchaser.

For further particulars apply to W. C. Parke, 309 Judd Building.

Dated Honolulu, August 31st, 1903.

2517-5T

M. G. SIL